



Australian Bureau of Statistics

LABOUR FORCE

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 20 OCT 2016

KEY FIGURES

	Aug 2016	Sep 2016	Aug 16 to Sep 16	Sep 15 to Sep 16
Trend				
Employed persons ('000)	11 955.7	11 959.5	3.9	1.3 %
Unemployed persons ('000)	718.2	715.1	-3.1	-5.9 %
Unemployment rate (%)	5.7	5.6	0.0 pts	-0.4 pts
Participation rate (%)	64.7	64.7	-0.1 pts	-0.4 pts
Seasonally Adjusted				
Employed persons ('000)	11 957.0	11 947.2	-9.8	1.4 %
Unemployed persons ('000)	717.5	705.1	-12.5	-8.5 %
Unemployment rate (%)	5.7	5.6	-0.1 pts	-0.6 pts
Participation rate (%)	64.7	64.5	-0.2 pts	-0.5 pts

KEY POINTS

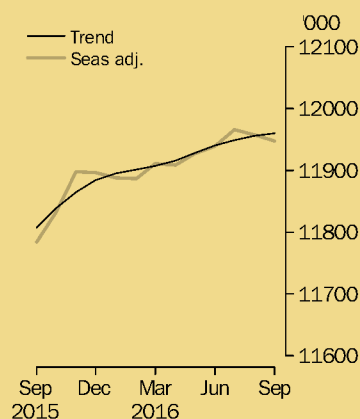
TREND ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment increased 3,900 to 11,959,500.
- Unemployment decreased 3,100 to 715,100.
- Unemployment rate decreased by less than 0.1 pts to 5.6%.
- Participation rate decreased by less than 0.1 pts, but remained at 64.7% in rounded terms.
- Monthly hours worked in all jobs increased 2.2 million hours to 1,660.4 million hours.

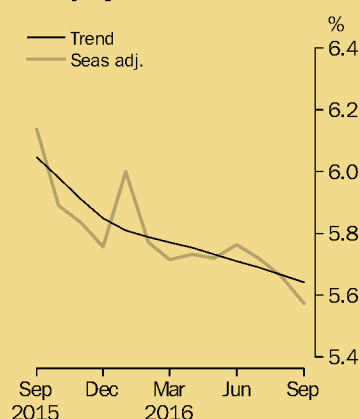
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment decreased 9,800 to 11,947,200. Full-time employment decreased 53,000 to 8,105,300 and part-time employment increased 43,200 to 3,841,900.
- Unemployment decreased 12,500 to 705,100. The number of unemployed persons looking for full-time work decreased 7,400 to 492,300 and the number of unemployed persons only looking for part-time work decreased 5,100 to 212,800.
- Unemployment rate decreased 0.1 pts to 5.6%.
- Participation rate decreased 0.2 pts to 64.5%.
- Monthly hours worked in all jobs increased 4.0 million hours to 1,660.0 million hours.

Employed Persons



Unemployment Rate



INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, email client.services@abs.gov.au or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE

RELEASE DATE

October 2016	17 November 2016
November 2016	15 December 2016
December 2016	19 January 2017
January 2017	16 February 2017
February 2017	16 March 2017
March 2017	13 April 2017

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INCOMING ROTATION GROUP IN QUEENSLAND

The incoming rotation group in Queensland for September 2016 was considerably different to the rest of the Queensland sample and its influence has been temporarily reduced as part of the estimation process. The data will be further reviewed when October data are available. For more information, please refer to *Insights from the original data* on page 6.

ROUNDING

Estimates of changes shown on the front cover and used in the commentary have been calculated using unrounded estimates, and may be different from, but are more accurate than, movement obtained from the rounded estimates. The graphs on the front cover also depict unrounded estimates.

SAMPLING ERROR

The estimates in this publication are based on a sample survey. Published estimates and movements are subject to sampling variability. Standard errors give a measure of sampling variability. The interval bounded by two standard errors is the 95% confidence interval, which provides a way of looking at the variability inherent in estimates. There is a 95% chance that the true value of the estimate lies within that interval.

MOVEMENTS IN SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES BETWEEN AUGUST 2016 AND SEPTEMBER 2016

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	<u>Monthly change</u>	<u>95% Confidence interval</u>	
Total Employment	-9 800	-68 200 to 48 600	
Total Unemployment	-12 500	-49 300 to 24 300	
Unemployment rate	-0.1 pts	-0.5 pts to 0.3 pts	
Participation rate	-0.2 pts	-0.6 pts to 0.2 pts	

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David W. Kalisch
Australian Statistician

NATIONAL ESTIMATES

TREND ESTIMATES

Australia's trend estimate of employment increased by 3,900 persons in September 2016, with:

- the number of unemployed persons decreasing by 3,100;
- the unemployment rate decreasing by less than 0.1 percentage points to 5.6 per cent;
- the participation rate remaining unchanged at 64.7 per cent; and
- the employment to population ratio remaining unchanged at 61.0 per cent.

Over the past 12 months, trend employment increased by 152,600 (or 1.3 per cent), below the average percentage year-on-year growth over the last 20 years (1.8 per cent). Over the same period the trend employment to population ratio, which is a measure of how employed the population is, declined by 0.1 percentage point to 61.0 per cent.

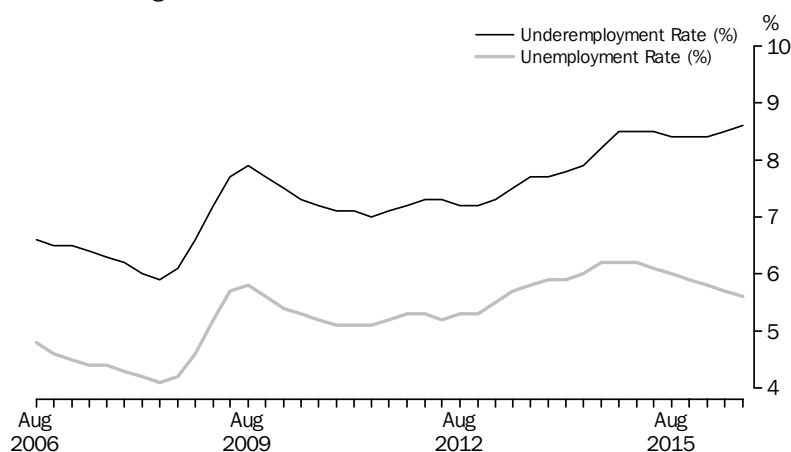
In monthly terms, the trend employment increase of 3,900 persons between August and September 2016 represents a growth rate of 0.03 per cent, which remains below the monthly average over the past 20 years of 0.15 per cent. The rate of growth in employment has remained below this average for the past nine months.

Trend full-time employment decreased by 7,900 persons in September, reflecting continuing weakness over 2016. Full-time employment has fallen by 54,100 persons since December 2015. In comparison, part-time employment, which increased 11,800 in September, has increased by 130,000 persons since December 2015, with its share of total employment increasing from 31.1 per cent to 32.0 per cent.

Trend monthly hours worked in all jobs increased 2.2 million hours (0.13 per cent) in September 2016, to 1,660.4 million hours. This is the fourth consecutive increase in monthly hours worked in all jobs following five months of consecutive declines in the first half of 2016. Monthly hours worked is still around 2.4 million hours (-0.15%) below the series peak of 1,662.9 million hours in December 2015.

The trend unemployment rate declined by less than 0.1 percentage points in September 2016 to 5.6 per cent. Over the past year, unemployment has decreased by 44,800 persons.

GRAPH 1, UNDEREMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, August 2006 to August 2016



TREND ESTIMATES

continued

The trend participation rate remained at 64.7 per cent in September 2016. Over the past year, the labour force, which includes both employed and unemployed persons, increased by 107,800 persons. This was below the 291,000 increase in the total Civilian Population aged 15 years and over, with the participation rate decreasing 0.4 percentage points, down from 65.1 per cent.

The trend series smooths the more volatile seasonally adjusted estimates and provide the best measure of the underlying behaviour of the labour market.

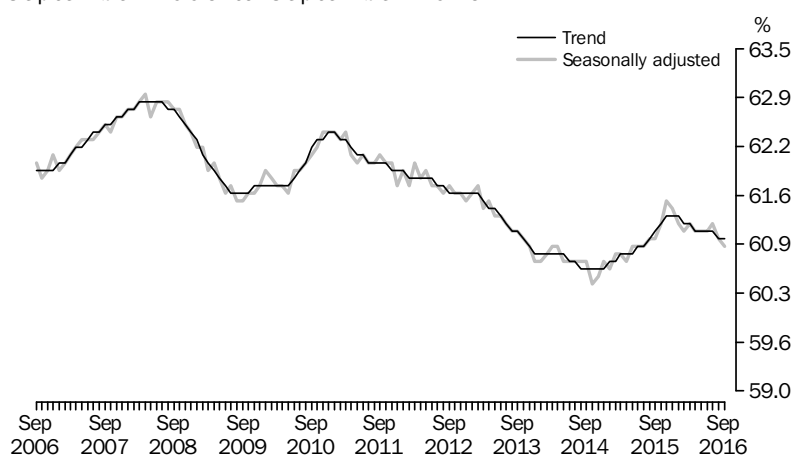
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES

Seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 9,800 persons from August to September 2016. Full-time employment decreased by 53,000 persons, while part-time employment increased by 43,200 persons.

Seasonally adjusted monthly hours worked in all jobs increased by 4.0 million hours (0.24%) in September 2016, to 1,660.0 million hours.

The seasonally adjusted employment to population ratio decreased by 0.1 percentage points, to 60.9% in September 2016.

GRAPH 2, EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO, PERSONS, September 2006 to September 2016



The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased by 0.1 percentage points in September 2016 to 5.6 per cent, while the labour force participation rate decreased by 0.2 percentage points to 64.5 per cent.

STATE & TERRITORY ESTIMATES

TREND ESTIMATES

The largest increases in trend employment in August 2016 were seen in Victoria (up 6,500 persons) and Australian Capital Territory (up 400 persons). The largest decrease was in Western Australia (down 4,400 persons).

In relative terms, Victoria had the strongest growth (0.2 per cent), followed by Australian Capital Territory (0.2 per cent). The decrease in employment in Western Australia equates to around 0.3 per cent.

The trend unemployment rates remained unchanged in half of the states. New South Wales and Queensland both recorded decreases of 0.1 percentage points, while in Western Australia and Tasmania the unemployment rate increased by 0.1 percentage points.

TREND ESTIMATES

continued

The largest trend participation rate increases were in Victoria, Tasmania and Australian Capital Territory by 0.1 percentage points. There were decreases in Western Australia by 0.2 percentage points, while New South Wales, Queensland and the Northern Territory decreased by 0.1 percentage points.

The trend series smooths the more volatile seasonally adjusted estimates and provide the best measure of the underlying behaviour of the labour market. Seasonally adjusted estimates are not published for the two territories.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES

In seasonally adjusted terms, New South Wales and Tasmania both had increases in employment in September 2016. The largest employment increase was in New South Wales (up 6,700 persons). The largest decrease was in Victoria (down 11,700 persons).

Decreases in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate were seen across all states except Victoria (up 0.2 percentage points). Tasmania recorded the largest decrease of 0.7 percentage points to 6.5 per cent. The remaining states recorded decreases of 0.1 percentage points.

There was an increase in the seasonally adjusted participation rate in Tasmania, up 0.1 percentage points. All other states recorded decreases in their seasonally adjusted participation rates with the largest falls in Western Australia (down 0.5 percentage points) and Queensland (down 0.3 percentage points).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, STATES AND TERRITORIES, Table 1

	TREND		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	
	
	<i>August</i>	<i>September</i>	<i>August</i>	<i>September</i>
	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9
Victoria	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7
Queensland	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.0
South Australia	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7
Western Australia	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2
Tasmania	6.7	6.7	7.2	6.5
Northern Territory	3.5	3.4	np	np
Australian Capital Territory	3.5	3.5	np	np
Australia	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

INSIGHTS FROM THE ORIGINAL DATA

SAMPLE COMPOSITION

The Labour Force Survey sample can be thought of as comprising eight sub-samples (or rotation groups), with each sub-sample remaining in the survey for eight months, and one rotation group "rotating out" each month and being replaced by a new group "rotating in". This sample rotation is important in ensuring that seven-eighths of the sample are common from one month to the next, to ensure that changes in the estimates reflect real changes in the labour market, rather than the sample. In addition, the replacement sample is generally selected from the same geographic areas as the outgoing one, as part of a representative sampling approach.

When considering movements in the original estimates, it is possible to decompose the sample into three components:

- the matched common sample (survey respondents who responded in both August and September);
- the unmatched common sample (respondents in September who did not respond in August, or vice versa); and
- the incoming rotation group (who replaced respondents who rotated out in August).

The detailed decomposition of each of these movements is included in the data cube 'Insights From the Original Data'.

In considering the three components of the sample, it is important to remember that the matched common sample describes the change observed for the same respondents between August and September, while the other two components reflect differences between the aggregate labour force status of different groups of people.

While the rotation groups are designed to be representative of the population, the outgoing and incoming rotation groups will almost always have somewhat different characteristics, as a result of the groups representing a sample of different households and people. The design of the survey, including the weighting and estimation processes, ensures that these differences are generally relatively minor and seeks to ensure that differences in characteristics of rotation groups do not affect the representativeness of the survey and its estimates. Monthly estimates are always designed to be representative of their respective months, regardless of the relative contribution of the three components of the sample.

INCOMING ROTATION GROUP

In original terms, the incoming rotation group in September 2016 had a lower employment to population ratio than the group it replaced (58.8% in August 2016, down to 58.3% in September 2016).

The proportion of employed people who were employed full-time was slightly higher than the group it replaced, with 69.2% of employed people employed full-time in the outgoing rotation group in August 2016 and 69.3% of employed people in the incoming rotation group in September 2016.

INCOMING ROTATION GROUP - QUEENSLAND

The incoming rotation group in Queensland in September 2016 was noticeably different in its labour force characteristics to the group that it replaced, and to the rest of the Queensland sample rotation groups, with a greater level of influence on the current month's estimate and movement estimate than usual.

INCOMING ROTATION GROUP - QUEENSLAND *continued*

Through the Composite Estimation process the ABS has temporarily reduced the influence of this rotation group for September estimates and this is reflected in original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. This means that the remaining 7/8 of the Queensland sample will have a higher influence and contribution to the September estimates, with a marginal increase in standard errors for the estimates for this month.

The ABS will review this when October data for this rotation group are available. In the meantime, the ABS encourages users of the GM1 data cube to exercise caution in interpreting incoming and outgoing rotation group changes for Queensland, and, to a lesser extent, Australia.

OUTGOING ROTATION GROUP

In looking ahead to the October 2016 estimates, the outgoing rotation group in September 2016, which will be replaced by a new incoming rotation group in October 2016, had a slightly lower employment to population ratio (60.7% in September 2016) compared to the sample as a whole (60.8% in September 2016).

In original terms, the unemployment rate for the outgoing rotation group in September 2016 was 5.2%, which was lower than the 5.5% for the whole sample. The participation rate for the outgoing rotation group in September 2016 was 64.0%, slightly lower than the 64.3% for the whole sample.

THE IMPORTANCE OF TREND DATA

As the gross flows and rotation group data are presented in original terms they are not directly comparable to the seasonally adjusted and trend data discussed elsewhere in the commentary, and are included to provide additional information for the original data. Since the original data are unadjusted, they have a considerable level of inherent sampling variability, which is specifically adjusted for in the trend series. The trend data provide the best measure of the underlying behaviour of the labour market and are the focus of the commentary in this publication.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER), Australia: Trend

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED			LABOUR FORCE	
				Employment to population ratio	Looked for full-time work		Unemployment rate		Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total			Total		Total	
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	%	'000	%
PERSONS									
September 2013	7 976.1	3 477.4	11 453.5	61.1	510.1	694.1	5.7	12 147.7	64.8
September 2014	8 006.3	3 532.1	11 538.4	60.6	542.9	763.9	6.2	12 302.3	64.6
2015									
September	8 152.4	3 654.5	11 807.0	61.1	540.5	759.9	6.0	12 566.9	65.1
October	8 171.4	3 667.2	11 838.6	61.2	534.9	753.1	6.0	12 591.6	65.1
November	8 185.3	3 679.4	11 864.7	61.3	528.7	745.3	5.9	12 610.0	65.1
December	8 191.0	3 692.6	11 883.6	61.3	524.2	738.3	5.8	12 621.9	65.1
2016									
January	8 188.8	3 706.0	11 894.8	61.3	522.2	733.8	5.8	12 628.6	65.0
February	8 181.2	3 720.2	11 901.4	61.2	520.3	731.1	5.8	12 632.5	65.0
March	8 173.0	3 734.6	11 907.6	61.2	516.4	729.2	5.8	12 636.8	64.9
April	8 166.8	3 749.4	11 916.2	61.1	510.7	727.4	5.8	12 643.6	64.9
May	8 163.0	3 765.0	11 927.9	61.1	503.9	725.3	5.7	12 653.3	64.8
June	8 159.1	3 780.4	11 939.6	61.1	498.2	723.2	5.7	12 662.8	64.8
July	8 152.9	3 795.9	11 948.8	61.1	494.2	720.9	5.7	12 669.7	64.8
August	8 144.8	3 810.8	11 955.7	61.0	491.7	718.2	5.7	12 673.9	64.7
September	8 136.9	3 822.6	11 959.5	61.0	489.9	715.1	5.6	12 674.7	64.7
MALES									
September 2013	5 139.8	1 061.3	6 201.1	67.1	309.4	381.6	5.8	6 582.7	71.2
September 2014	5 162.8	1 074.6	6 237.4	66.5	322.2	408.5	6.1	6 645.9	70.9
2015									
September	5 224.3	1 125.4	6 349.7	66.8	319.0	405.9	6.0	6 755.6	71.0
October	5 233.0	1 130.0	6 363.1	66.8	315.0	401.7	5.9	6 764.8	71.0
November	5 237.9	1 136.4	6 374.3	66.9	310.6	397.3	5.9	6 771.6	71.0
December	5 237.1	1 145.3	6 382.3	66.9	307.4	393.6	5.8	6 776.0	71.0
2016									
January	5 231.0	1 155.5	6 386.5	66.8	305.9	391.2	5.8	6 777.7	70.9
February	5 222.3	1 165.7	6 388.0	66.7	305.3	389.5	5.7	6 777.5	70.8
March	5 214.5	1 174.7	6 389.2	66.7	304.1	387.7	5.7	6 776.9	70.7
April	5 209.3	1 182.6	6 391.9	66.6	301.6	385.3	5.7	6 777.2	70.6
May	5 206.3	1 190.0	6 396.3	66.6	298.0	382.4	5.6	6 778.7	70.6
June	5 203.7	1 197.5	6 401.1	66.5	294.8	380.1	5.6	6 781.3	70.5
July	5 200.0	1 205.2	6 405.2	66.5	292.5	378.7	5.6	6 784.0	70.4
August	5 195.0	1 213.1	6 408.1	66.5	291.0	377.9	5.6	6 786.0	70.4
September	5 189.9	1 219.2	6 409.1	66.4	289.8	377.1	5.6	6 786.2	70.3
FEMALES									
September 2013	2 836.3	2 416.1	5 252.4	55.2	200.6	312.6	5.6	5 565.0	58.5
September 2014	2 843.5	2 457.6	5 301.0	54.8	220.7	355.4	6.3	5 656.4	58.5
2015									
September	2 928.1	2 529.1	5 457.2	55.6	221.4	354.1	6.1	5 811.3	59.3
October	2 938.4	2 537.1	5 475.5	55.8	219.9	351.4	6.0	5 826.9	59.3
November	2 947.4	2 543.1	5 490.4	55.8	218.1	348.0	6.0	5 838.5	59.4
December	2 953.9	2 547.3	5 501.3	55.9	216.8	344.7	5.9	5 845.9	59.4
2016									
January	2 957.8	2 550.5	5 508.3	55.9	216.3	342.5	5.9	5 850.8	59.4
February	2 958.9	2 554.5	5 513.5	55.9	215.0	341.6	5.8	5 855.1	59.3
March	2 958.5	2 559.9	5 518.4	55.8	212.3	341.5	5.8	5 859.9	59.3
April	2 957.5	2 566.8	5 524.3	55.8	209.1	342.1	5.8	5 866.4	59.3
May	2 956.7	2 574.9	5 531.7	55.8	205.9	342.9	5.8	5 874.6	59.3
June	2 955.5	2 583.0	5 538.4	55.8	203.4	343.1	5.8	5 881.5	59.3
July	2 952.9	2 590.6	5 543.6	55.8	201.7	342.1	5.8	5 885.7	59.3
August	2 949.9	2 597.7	5 547.6	55.8	200.7	340.3	5.8	5 887.9	59.2
September	2 947.0	2 603.4	5 550.4	55.8	200.2	338.0	5.7	5 888.5	59.2

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER), Australia: Seasonally adjusted

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED			LABOUR FORCE	
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to population ratio	Looked for full-time work	Total	Unemployment rate	Total	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	%	'000	%
PERSONS									
September 2013	8 004.8	3 468.1	11 472.9	61.1	503.1	686.0	5.6	12 158.8	64.8
September 2014	8 006.2	3 544.5	11 550.7	60.7	542.4	766.1	6.2	12 316.8	64.7
2015									
September	8 138.2	3 645.8	11 784.0	61.0	552.0	770.4	6.1	12 554.4	65.0
October	8 166.4	3 666.7	11 833.0	61.2	526.3	740.6	5.9	12 573.7	65.0
November	8 202.2	3 695.6	11 897.8	61.5	516.1	737.3	5.8	12 635.1	65.3
December	8 217.4	3 679.1	11 896.5	61.4	513.9	726.5	5.8	12 623.0	65.1
2016									
January	8 172.8	3 714.4	11 887.2	61.2	541.4	758.7	6.0	12 645.9	65.1
February	8 182.2	3 704.5	11 886.7	61.1	520.2	728.0	5.8	12 614.8	64.9
March	8 171.8	3 739.0	11 910.8	61.2	513.8	721.8	5.7	12 632.6	64.9
April	8 149.9	3 758.6	11 908.5	61.1	513.7	724.2	5.7	12 632.7	64.8
May	8 149.1	3 778.2	11 927.3	61.1	504.9	723.6	5.7	12 650.9	64.8
June	8 193.7	3 745.6	11 939.3	61.1	495.6	730.2	5.8	12 669.5	64.8
July	8 148.2	3 817.3	11 965.6	61.2	482.9	725.8	5.7	12 691.4	64.9
August	8 158.3	3 798.7	11 957.0	61.0	499.7	717.5	5.7	12 674.6	64.7
September	8 105.3	3 841.9	11 947.2	60.9	492.3	705.1	5.6	12 652.2	64.5
MALES									
September 2013	5 160.0	1 052.5	6 212.5	67.2	303.8	372.3	5.7	6 584.8	71.2
September 2014	5 163.4	1 077.6	6 241.1	66.6	319.4	404.9	6.1	6 646.0	70.9
2015									
September	5 216.6	1 125.1	6 341.7	66.7	329.0	418.0	6.2	6 759.7	71.1
October	5 244.9	1 121.8	6 366.7	66.9	310.4	398.6	5.9	6 765.3	71.0
November	5 235.1	1 144.6	6 379.8	66.9	298.9	386.3	5.7	6 766.0	71.0
December	5 246.8	1 137.9	6 384.6	66.9	301.4	384.6	5.7	6 769.2	70.9
2016									
January	5 230.3	1 161.4	6 391.7	66.9	319.5	408.1	6.0	6 799.8	71.2
February	5 225.8	1 156.1	6 381.9	66.7	303.5	386.3	5.7	6 768.2	70.7
March	5 218.2	1 178.7	6 396.9	66.7	301.9	388.5	5.7	6 785.3	70.8
April	5 181.1	1 195.6	6 376.7	66.4	303.1	382.0	5.7	6 758.6	70.4
May	5 199.5	1 196.3	6 395.8	66.6	302.3	387.1	5.7	6 782.9	70.6
June	5 234.0	1 166.1	6 400.1	66.5	290.5	373.6	5.5	6 773.7	70.4
July	5 197.5	1 219.1	6 416.7	66.6	290.7	381.4	5.6	6 798.1	70.6
August	5 202.9	1 214.9	6 417.8	66.6	288.1	377.5	5.6	6 795.3	70.5
September	5 166.7	1 226.5	6 393.2	66.2	294.5	378.0	5.6	6 771.2	70.1
FEMALES									
September 2013	2 844.8	2 415.5	5 260.4	55.3	199.3	313.6	5.6	5 574.0	58.6
September 2014	2 842.8	2 466.9	5 309.7	54.9	223.0	361.2	6.4	5 670.8	58.7
2015									
September	2 921.6	2 520.7	5 442.3	55.5	223.1	352.4	6.1	5 794.7	59.1
October	2 921.5	2 544.9	5 466.4	55.7	215.8	342.0	5.9	5 808.4	59.2
November	2 967.0	2 551.0	5 518.0	56.1	217.2	351.0	6.0	5 869.0	59.7
December	2 970.6	2 541.3	5 511.9	56.0	212.6	341.9	5.8	5 853.8	59.5
2016									
January	2 942.5	2 553.0	5 495.5	55.8	221.9	350.6	6.0	5 846.1	59.3
February	2 956.4	2 548.5	5 504.8	55.8	216.7	341.8	5.8	5 846.6	59.2
March	2 953.6	2 560.3	5 513.9	55.8	211.9	333.4	5.7	5 847.3	59.1
April	2 968.9	2 563.0	5 531.9	55.9	210.6	342.2	5.8	5 874.1	59.3
May	2 949.6	2 581.9	5 531.5	55.8	202.6	336.5	5.7	5 868.0	59.2
June	2 959.7	2 579.5	5 539.2	55.8	205.1	356.7	6.0	5 895.8	59.4
July	2 950.7	2 598.2	5 548.9	55.9	192.2	344.4	5.8	5 893.3	59.3
August	2 955.4	2 583.8	5 539.2	55.7	211.5	340.0	5.8	5 879.2	59.1
September	2 938.6	2 615.4	5 554.0	55.8	197.8	327.0	5.6	5 881.0	59.1

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER), Australia: **Original**

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED			LABOUR FORCE			
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to population ratio	Looked for full-time work	Total	Unemployment rate	Total	Participation rate	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000
PERSONS											
September 2013	8 112.4	3 420.6	11 533.0	61.5	497.8	692.0	5.7	12 225.0	65.1	6 539.6	18 764.6
September 2014	7 973.9	3 551.9	11 525.8	60.5	524.8	745.8	6.1	12 271.6	64.4	6 771.9	19 043.6
2015											
September	8 100.3	3 654.7	11 755.0	60.8	536.9	753.0	6.0	12 508.1	64.7	6 812.6	19 320.7
October	8 134.2	3 713.6	11 847.8	61.3	507.8	714.8	5.7	12 562.6	65.0	6 778.6	19 341.2
November	8 211.7	3 705.1	11 916.7	61.5	487.4	689.1	5.5	12 605.9	65.1	6 755.8	19 361.7
December	8 336.6	3 667.9	12 004.5	61.9	497.8	703.5	5.5	12 707.9	65.6	6 674.2	19 382.2
2016											
January	8 142.2	3 596.9	11 739.1	60.5	593.7	814.8	6.5	12 553.9	64.7	6 858.8	19 412.8
February	8 279.2	3 672.1	11 951.3	61.5	557.0	787.2	6.2	12 738.5	65.5	6 704.9	19 443.4
March	8 149.9	3 771.5	11 921.4	61.2	526.0	761.7	6.0	12 683.1	65.1	6 790.9	19 474.0
April	8 131.1	3 811.3	11 942.4	61.3	506.8	719.1	5.7	12 661.5	64.9	6 833.6	19 495.1
May	8 153.1	3 821.3	11 974.4	61.4	500.2	715.6	5.6	12 690.0	65.0	6 826.1	19 516.1
June	8 171.8	3 793.4	11 965.2	61.2	487.2	704.2	5.6	12 669.3	64.8	6 867.8	19 537.2
July	8 170.7	3 793.9	11 964.5	61.2	476.2	708.7	5.6	12 673.3	64.8	6 888.7	19 562.0
August	8 079.9	3 789.2	11 869.1	60.6	494.1	707.5	5.6	12 576.6	64.2	7 010.2	19 586.8
September	8 065.8	3 853.0	11 918.9	60.8	480.7	690.6	5.5	12 609.5	64.3	7 002.2	19 611.6
MALES											
September 2013	5 195.4	1 031.8	6 227.3	67.3	302.0	376.8	5.7	6 604.1	71.4	2 643.3	9 247.4
September 2014	5 133.6	1 084.3	6 217.9	66.3	311.8	400.4	6.0	6 618.3	70.6	2 759.3	9 377.6
2015											
September	5 185.0	1 131.7	6 316.7	66.4	323.5	415.6	6.2	6 732.3	70.8	2 780.2	9 512.4
October	5 227.4	1 135.5	6 362.9	66.8	305.6	390.2	5.8	6 753.1	70.9	2 769.0	9 522.1
November	5 245.4	1 133.7	6 379.1	66.9	286.3	366.6	5.4	6 745.7	70.8	2 786.2	9 531.8
December	5 321.1	1 118.9	6 440.0	67.5	288.9	375.7	5.5	6 815.7	71.4	2 725.8	9 541.5
2016											
January	5 214.2	1 118.9	6 333.1	66.3	349.4	444.8	6.6	6 777.9	70.9	2 778.6	9 556.5
February	5 286.8	1 134.8	6 421.6	67.1	317.4	407.5	6.0	6 829.1	71.3	2 742.3	9 571.4
March	5 214.5	1 188.7	6 403.1	66.8	304.2	401.0	5.9	6 804.1	71.0	2 782.2	9 586.3
April	5 174.4	1 229.5	6 403.9	66.7	297.0	373.2	5.5	6 777.1	70.6	2 819.7	9 596.8
May	5 198.6	1 225.8	6 424.4	66.9	294.7	375.3	5.5	6 799.7	70.8	2 807.5	9 607.2
June	5 212.3	1 198.4	6 410.7	66.7	283.7	358.4	5.3	6 769.1	70.4	2 848.6	9 617.7
July	5 206.3	1 208.9	6 415.1	66.6	288.3	374.7	5.5	6 789.8	70.5	2 840.1	9 629.9
August	5 165.6	1 201.0	6 366.6	66.0	293.1	380.7	5.6	6 747.3	70.0	2 894.8	9 642.2
September	5 135.1	1 234.4	6 369.5	66.0	291.0	377.0	5.6	6 746.5	69.9	2 907.9	9 654.4
FEMALES											
September 2013	2 916.9	2 388.8	5 305.7	55.7	195.8	315.1	5.6	5 620.9	59.1	3 896.3	9 517.2
September 2014	2 840.2	2 467.6	5 307.9	54.9	213.0	345.4	6.1	5 653.3	58.5	4 012.7	9 666.0
2015											
September	2 915.4	2 523.0	5 438.4	55.4	213.4	337.5	5.8	5 775.8	58.9	4 032.5	9 808.3
October	2 906.7	2 578.1	5 484.8	55.9	202.2	324.6	5.6	5 809.5	59.2	4 009.6	9 819.1
November	2 966.3	2 571.4	5 537.7	56.3	201.1	322.5	5.5	5 860.2	59.6	3 969.7	9 829.9
December	3 015.4	2 549.0	5 564.5	56.5	208.9	327.8	5.6	5 892.2	59.9	3 948.4	9 840.7
2016											
January	2 928.0	2 478.0	5 406.0	54.8	244.3	370.0	6.4	5 776.1	58.6	4 080.3	9 856.3
February	2 992.4	2 537.3	5 529.6	56.0	239.6	379.7	6.4	5 909.4	59.9	3 962.6	9 872.0
March	2 935.4	2 582.9	5 518.3	55.8	221.8	360.7	6.1	5 879.0	59.5	4 008.7	9 887.7
April	2 956.7	2 581.8	5 538.5	56.0	209.7	345.9	5.9	5 884.4	59.4	4 013.9	9 898.3
May	2 954.5	2 595.6	5 550.0	56.0	205.5	340.3	5.8	5 890.3	59.4	4 018.6	9 908.9
June	2 959.5	2 595.0	5 554.5	56.0	203.4	345.8	5.9	5 900.3	59.5	4 019.2	9 919.5
July	2 964.4	2 585.0	5 549.4	55.9	187.9	334.0	5.7	5 883.5	59.2	4 048.6	9 932.1
August	2 914.4	2 588.1	5 502.5	55.3	201.0	326.7	5.6	5 829.2	58.6	4 115.4	9 944.6
September	2 930.7	2 618.6	5 549.4	55.7	189.7	313.6	5.3	5 862.9	58.9	4 094.3	9 957.2

EMPLOYED		Employment to population ratio	UNEMPLOYED		LABOUR FORCE	
Full-time	Total		Total	Unemployment rate	Labour force	Participation rate
'000	'000		'000	%	'000	%

TREND

New South Wales	2 603.5	3 815.6	60.7	199.2	5.0	4 014.8	63.8
Victoria	2 064.5	3 062.5	61.7	185.4	5.7	3 247.9	65.4
Queensland	1 631.6	2 353.0	60.5	153.1	6.1	2 506.1	64.5
South Australia	523.7	812.4	57.7	58.0	6.7	870.4	61.8
Western Australia	897.2	1 333.1	62.9	89.3	6.3	1 422.5	67.1
Tasmania	154.3	238.0	55.9	17.2	6.7	255.1	59.9
Northern Territory	106.7	134.2	71.7	4.8	3.4	139.0	74.3
Australian Capital Territory	158.4	215.6	68.0	7.9	3.5	223.5	70.5
Australia	8 136.9	11 959.5	61.0	715.1	5.6	12 674.7	64.7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

New South Wales	2 601.4	3 814.2	60.6	194.6	4.9	4 008.8	63.7
Victoria	2 045.6	3 056.2	61.5	186.1	5.7	3 242.3	65.2
Queensland	1 620.7	2 349.2	60.4	151.0	6.0	2 500.2	64.3
South Australia	523.2	812.2	57.7	58.3	6.7	870.5	61.8
Western Australia	892.6	1 328.6	62.6	87.4	6.2	1 415.9	66.8
Tasmania	154.4	239.7	56.3	16.8	6.5	256.5	60.3
Australia	8 105.3	11 947.2	60.9	705.1	5.6	12 652.2	64.5

ORIGINAL

New South Wales	2 592.7	3 808.2	60.5	191.1	4.8	3 999.3	63.6
Victoria	2 027.0	3 040.9	61.2	183.4	5.7	3 224.4	64.9
Queensland	1 620.1	2 348.5	60.4	146.6	5.9	2 495.1	64.2
South Australia	521.6	812.0	57.7	56.6	6.5	868.6	61.7
Western Australia	888.7	1 322.6	62.4	84.9	6.0	1 407.5	66.4
Tasmania	153.0	238.9	56.1	16.3	6.4	255.2	59.9
Northern Territory	107.1	135.7	72.5	4.4	3.2	140.1	74.9
Australian Capital Territory	155.7	212.0	66.8	7.4	3.4	219.4	69.2
Australia	8 065.8	11 918.9	60.8	690.6	5.5	12 609.5	64.3

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER)—New South Wales

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
September 2013	2 495.9	2 495.6	3 587.9	3 590.5	219.3	211.9	5.8	5.6	63.3	63.2	6 016.9
September 2014	2 530.8	2 531.2	3 618.8	3 616.5	225.7	228.2	5.9	5.9	63.0	63.0	6 106.9
2015											
September	2 649.4	2 623.5	3 754.3	3 745.3	225.1	230.4	5.7	5.8	64.2	64.1	6 197.9
October	2 659.6	2 660.4	3 769.6	3 755.7	220.4	219.4	5.5	5.5	64.3	64.1	6 205.3
November	2 663.4	2 683.2	3 780.0	3 802.5	216.0	207.2	5.4	5.2	64.3	64.5	6 212.8
December	2 660.9	2 686.1	3 785.9	3 799.0	212.6	206.3	5.3	5.2	64.3	64.4	6 220.2
2016											
January	2 654.2	2 636.4	3 789.0	3 783.8	211.1	221.2	5.3	5.5	64.2	64.3	6 229.9
February	2 645.0	2 637.7	3 791.5	3 780.3	210.9	210.2	5.3	5.3	64.1	64.0	6 239.7
March	2 635.8	2 618.1	3 794.9	3 784.9	211.3	209.4	5.3	5.2	64.1	63.9	6 249.5
April	2 628.7	2 638.2	3 799.7	3 793.5	211.0	211.5	5.3	5.3	64.1	64.0	6 256.0
May	2 624.4	2 630.1	3 805.9	3 826.1	209.4	207.4	5.2	5.1	64.1	64.4	6 262.5
June	2 620.1	2 632.0	3 811.2	3 813.8	207.1	211.5	5.2	5.3	64.1	64.2	6 269.0
July	2 614.3	2 599.8	3 814.1	3 813.2	204.5	206.4	5.1	5.1	64.0	64.0	6 276.9
August	2 608.3	2 607.5	3 815.4	3 807.5	201.9	199.8	5.0	5.0	63.9	63.8	6 284.8
September	2 603.5	2 601.4	3 815.6	3 814.2	199.2	194.6	5.0	4.9	63.8	63.7	6 292.7
MALES											
September 2013	1 588.1	1 589.7	1 940.9	1 940.9	118.1	115.1	5.7	5.6	69.7	69.6	2 954.2
September 2014	1 632.8	1 630.0	1 963.5	1 967.3	118.3	117.1	5.7	5.6	69.5	69.6	2 996.5
2015											
September	1 665.0	1 642.5	2 014.0	2 007.8	113.5	117.6	5.3	5.5	69.9	69.9	3 042.0
October	1 668.2	1 678.5	2 017.9	2 018.8	111.8	113.9	5.3	5.3	69.9	70.0	3 045.7
November	1 668.5	1 676.7	2 020.1	2 026.7	110.0	102.3	5.2	4.8	69.8	69.8	3 049.5
December	1 666.4	1 672.3	2 020.7	2 023.0	108.7	108.1	5.1	5.1	69.7	69.8	3 053.2
2016											
January	1 662.6	1 656.0	2 020.7	2 023.2	108.4	110.3	5.1	5.2	69.6	69.8	3 058.1
February	1 658.2	1 659.9	2 021.0	2 014.3	108.8	109.0	5.1	5.1	69.5	69.3	3 062.9
March	1 654.1	1 643.4	2 022.8	2 018.7	109.5	109.0	5.1	5.1	69.5	69.4	3 067.8
April	1 651.5	1 649.9	2 026.2	2 018.2	109.6	111.2	5.1	5.2	69.6	69.3	3 071.1
May	1 650.0	1 657.4	2 030.8	2 045.9	108.8	110.8	5.1	5.1	69.6	70.2	3 074.3
June	1 648.0	1 654.3	2 035.1	2 034.3	107.4	103.7	5.0	4.9	69.6	69.5	3 077.6
July	1 645.0	1 639.9	2 038.5	2 035.8	106.0	109.1	4.9	5.1	69.6	69.6	3 081.7
August	1 641.5	1 642.0	2 041.1	2 041.3	104.5	103.7	4.9	4.8	69.5	69.5	3 085.7
September	1 638.7	1 632.7	2 042.6	2 041.4	103.1	101.1	4.8	4.7	69.5	69.3	3 089.7
FEMALES											
September 2013	907.8	905.9	1 647.0	1 649.6	101.2	96.8	5.8	5.5	57.1	57.0	3 062.8
September 2014	898.0	901.1	1 655.3	1 649.2	107.5	111.1	6.1	6.3	56.7	56.6	3 110.4
2015											
September	984.4	981.0	1 740.3	1 737.5	111.6	112.8	6.0	6.1	58.7	58.6	3 155.9
October	991.5	981.9	1 751.7	1 736.9	108.6	105.5	5.8	5.7	58.9	58.3	3 159.6
November	994.8	1 006.5	1 759.9	1 775.8	106.0	104.9	5.7	5.6	59.0	59.5	3 163.3
December	994.5	1 013.7	1 765.2	1 775.9	103.9	98.2	5.6	5.2	59.0	59.2	3 166.9
2016											
January	991.6	980.4	1 768.3	1 760.6	102.7	110.8	5.5	5.9	59.0	59.0	3 171.8
February	986.9	977.8	1 770.5	1 766.0	102.1	101.2	5.5	5.4	58.9	58.8	3 176.8
March	981.6	974.7	1 772.1	1 766.2	101.8	100.5	5.4	5.4	58.9	58.7	3 181.7
April	977.3	988.3	1 773.6	1 775.4	101.3	100.3	5.4	5.3	58.9	58.9	3 184.9
May	974.4	972.7	1 775.2	1 780.2	100.6	96.6	5.4	5.1	58.8	58.9	3 188.1
June	972.1	977.7	1 776.1	1 779.5	99.6	107.8	5.3	5.7	58.8	59.1	3 191.3
July	969.4	960.0	1 775.6	1 777.4	98.5	97.3	5.3	5.2	58.7	58.7	3 195.2
August	966.9	965.5	1 774.4	1 766.2	97.4	96.1	5.2	5.2	58.5	58.2	3 199.1
September	964.9	968.7	1 773.0	1 772.8	96.1	93.5	5.1	5.0	58.4	58.3	3 203.0

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER)—Victoria

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
September 2013	1 955.2	1 956.0	2 863.2	2 856.2	178.5	174.8	5.9	5.8	64.7	64.5	4 699.1
September 2014	1 956.4	1 960.7	2 885.5	2 893.7	210.5	211.2	6.8	6.8	64.7	64.9	4 783.5
2015											
September	1 972.7	1 968.5	2 958.3	2 950.4	189.9	196.6	6.0	6.2	64.6	64.6	4 874.4
October	1 981.3	1 978.6	2 965.5	2 972.6	189.8	175.7	6.0	5.6	64.6	64.5	4 881.5
November	1 990.5	1 993.7	2 973.1	2 989.6	189.9	194.9	6.0	6.1	64.7	65.1	4 888.7
December	1 998.9	2 011.1	2 980.4	2 978.6	189.8	187.7	6.0	5.9	64.7	64.7	4 895.8
2016											
January	2 006.6	1 999.7	2 987.5	2 967.6	189.3	197.5	6.0	6.2	64.7	64.5	4 906.2
February	2 014.3	2 012.7	2 995.1	3 000.1	188.2	190.3	5.9	6.0	64.8	64.9	4 916.6
March	2 023.3	2 030.7	3 004.2	3 012.9	186.5	181.2	5.8	5.7	64.8	64.8	4 926.9
April	2 033.7	2 014.3	3 015.3	3 013.9	185.0	179.8	5.8	5.6	64.9	64.7	4 933.2
May	2 044.3	2 044.5	3 027.4	3 018.2	184.2	187.1	5.7	5.8	65.0	64.9	4 939.5
June	2 053.3	2 068.7	3 038.3	3 043.8	184.3	184.1	5.7	5.7	65.1	65.3	4 945.8
July	2 059.6	2 066.2	3 047.9	3 046.8	184.6	189.2	5.7	5.8	65.2	65.3	4 954.5
August	2 063.3	2 068.0	3 056.0	3 067.9	184.9	180.3	5.7	5.6	65.3	65.4	4 963.2
September	2 064.5	2 045.6	3 062.5	3 056.2	185.4	186.1	5.7	5.7	65.4	65.2	4 971.9
MALES											
September 2013	1 272.6	1 274.6	1 540.8	1 539.1	97.6	90.6	6.0	5.6	71.2	70.8	2 302.2
September 2014	1 256.5	1 260.7	1 557.2	1 563.7	112.9	113.3	6.8	6.8	71.3	71.6	2 342.2
2015											
September	1 291.4	1 286.0	1 600.5	1 595.2	97.1	106.3	5.7	6.3	71.1	71.3	2 387.0
October	1 295.1	1 296.1	1 604.2	1 607.6	98.7	93.1	5.8	5.5	71.2	71.1	2 390.5
November	1 298.8	1 299.1	1 608.7	1 610.0	100.0	103.1	5.8	6.0	71.4	71.6	2 393.9
December	1 301.9	1 313.8	1 614.3	1 619.2	100.1	97.1	5.8	5.7	71.5	71.6	2 397.4
2016											
January	1 304.9	1 296.7	1 620.8	1 609.2	99.2	101.1	5.8	5.9	71.6	71.2	2 402.5
February	1 308.2	1 305.6	1 627.7	1 630.5	97.4	102.8	5.6	5.9	71.7	72.0	2 407.6
March	1 312.5	1 316.2	1 634.6	1 637.8	95.3	93.4	5.5	5.4	71.7	71.8	2 412.7
April	1 318.0	1 310.8	1 641.1	1 642.0	93.8	88.8	5.4	5.1	71.8	71.6	2 415.8
May	1 323.9	1 321.3	1 646.3	1 644.4	93.2	93.9	5.4	5.4	71.9	71.9	2 418.9
June	1 328.9	1 340.4	1 650.0	1 654.4	93.6	91.9	5.4	5.3	72.0	72.1	2 422.0
July	1 332.3	1 333.1	1 652.5	1 650.5	94.7	94.9	5.4	5.4	72.0	71.9	2 426.4
August	1 334.3	1 336.9	1 654.1	1 658.0	96.0	99.4	5.5	5.7	72.0	72.3	2 430.8
September	1 334.9	1 325.7	1 655.0	1 650.0	97.6	97.2	5.6	5.6	72.0	71.7	2 435.1
FEMALES											
September 2013	682.6	681.3	1 322.4	1 317.0	80.9	84.2	5.8	6.0	58.6	58.5	2 396.9
September 2014	700.0	700.0	1 328.3	1 330.0	97.7	97.8	6.8	6.9	58.4	58.5	2 441.3
2015											
September	681.3	682.6	1 357.8	1 355.2	92.7	90.2	6.4	6.2	58.3	58.1	2 487.4
October	686.2	682.5	1 361.3	1 365.0	91.1	82.6	6.3	5.7	58.3	58.1	2 491.1
November	691.7	694.6	1 364.3	1 379.6	89.9	91.8	6.2	6.2	58.3	59.0	2 494.7
December	697.0	697.3	1 366.1	1 359.5	89.7	90.6	6.2	6.2	58.2	58.0	2 498.4
2016											
January	701.7	703.0	1 366.8	1 358.4	90.1	96.5	6.2	6.6	58.2	58.1	2 503.7
February	706.2	707.1	1 367.4	1 369.6	90.8	87.5	6.2	6.0	58.1	58.1	2 509.0
March	710.9	714.5	1 369.6	1 375.1	91.2	87.8	6.2	6.0	58.1	58.2	2 514.3
April	715.7	703.4	1 374.3	1 371.9	91.2	91.0	6.2	6.2	58.2	58.1	2 517.4
May	720.4	723.2	1 381.1	1 373.8	91.0	93.2	6.2	6.4	58.4	58.2	2 520.6
June	724.4	728.3	1 388.3	1 389.4	90.6	92.2	6.1	6.2	58.6	58.7	2 523.8
July	727.3	733.1	1 395.4	1 396.3	89.9	94.3	6.1	6.3	58.7	59.0	2 528.1
August	729.0	731.1	1 401.9	1 409.8	89.0	80.9	6.0	5.4	58.9	58.9	2 532.4
September	729.6	719.9	1 407.5	1 406.2	87.8	88.9	5.9	5.9	59.0	58.9	2 536.8

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER)—Queensland

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
September 2013	1 642.8	1 655.4	2 309.3	2 320.0	142.6	142.1	5.8	5.8	65.8	66.1	3 727.6
September 2014	1 616.3	1 610.8	2 316.1	2 318.3	165.5	158.0	6.7	6.4	65.6	65.5	3 781.4
2015											
September	1 641.9	1 645.2	2 356.5	2 355.2	156.0	157.7	6.2	6.3	65.6	65.6	3 832.0
October	1 645.6	1 643.1	2 363.9	2 363.8	155.0	155.4	6.2	6.2	65.7	65.7	3 835.9
November	1 650.9	1 652.3	2 370.7	2 368.5	153.6	149.7	6.1	5.9	65.7	65.6	3 839.9
December	1 654.9	1 653.3	2 375.1	2 375.0	152.5	149.1	6.0	5.9	65.7	65.7	3 843.8
2016											
January	1 655.4	1 655.9	2 375.1	2 386.5	152.6	164.9	6.0	6.5	65.7	66.3	3 849.5
February	1 651.9	1 669.9	2 371.2	2 376.1	154.0	141.2	6.1	5.6	65.5	65.3	3 855.1
March	1 646.6	1 640.7	2 365.5	2 359.0	156.0	155.4	6.2	6.2	65.3	65.1	3 860.8
April	1 641.1	1 633.9	2 359.8	2 355.2	157.7	162.3	6.3	6.4	65.1	65.1	3 865.5
May	1 636.7	1 628.7	2 355.8	2 351.6	158.2	160.7	6.3	6.4	65.0	64.9	3 870.2
June	1 634.1	1 635.5	2 353.9	2 349.2	157.8	161.1	6.3	6.4	64.8	64.8	3 875.0
July	1 632.7	1 635.1	2 353.2	2 364.0	156.7	152.8	6.2	6.1	64.7	64.9	3 879.4
August	1 631.4	1 643.6	2 352.8	2 353.3	155.4	154.9	6.2	6.2	64.6	64.6	3 883.9
September	1 631.6	1 620.7	2 353.0	2 349.2	153.1	151.0	6.1	6.0	64.5	64.3	3 888.4
MALES											
September 2013	1 047.2	1 056.6	1 239.5	1 246.1	79.0	77.9	6.0	5.9	71.8	72.1	1 837.5
September 2014	1 026.6	1 024.5	1 232.4	1 230.4	87.6	80.8	6.6	6.2	70.9	70.4	1 861.8
2015											
September	1 038.0	1 046.3	1 249.2	1 251.5	89.5	89.7	6.7	6.7	71.0	71.2	1 884.9
October	1 042.4	1 040.1	1 254.2	1 251.7	87.4	88.1	6.5	6.6	71.1	71.0	1 886.6
November	1 046.7	1 044.0	1 258.7	1 256.5	85.2	81.5	6.3	6.1	71.2	70.9	1 888.4
December	1 048.8	1 046.0	1 261.5	1 259.6	83.4	80.5	6.2	6.0	71.1	70.9	1 890.1
2016											
January	1 047.2	1 054.2	1 261.1	1 271.0	82.7	94.5	6.1	6.9	71.0	72.1	1 892.8
February	1 042.8	1 054.4	1 258.2	1 263.7	83.1	69.7	6.2	5.2	70.8	70.4	1 895.4
March	1 037.7	1 032.7	1 254.1	1 251.4	84.0	86.2	6.3	6.4	70.5	70.5	1 898.1
April	1 032.8	1 024.1	1 250.3	1 241.8	84.8	87.2	6.3	6.6	70.3	69.9	1 900.3
May	1 029.2	1 020.5	1 248.0	1 243.7	84.8	86.0	6.4	6.5	70.1	69.9	1 902.6
June	1 027.3	1 032.3	1 247.4	1 245.7	84.2	88.0	6.3	6.6	69.9	70.0	1 904.8
July	1 026.2	1 032.2	1 247.6	1 257.8	83.1	80.7	6.2	6.0	69.8	70.2	1 906.9
August	1 025.1	1 031.6	1 248.0	1 249.4	81.9	78.9	6.2	5.9	69.7	69.6	1 909.0
September	1 024.7	1 014.2	1 248.6	1 243.1	79.8	79.9	6.0	6.0	69.5	69.2	1 911.0
FEMALES											
September 2013	595.5	598.8	1 069.8	1 073.9	63.6	64.2	5.6	5.6	60.0	60.2	1 890.2
September 2014	589.7	586.3	1 083.7	1 087.8	77.9	77.1	6.7	6.6	60.5	60.7	1 919.7
2015											
September	603.9	598.9	1 107.3	1 103.7	66.5	68.0	5.7	5.8	60.3	60.2	1 947.0
October	603.2	603.0	1 109.7	1 112.1	67.6	67.3	5.7	5.7	60.4	60.5	1 949.3
November	604.2	608.3	1 112.0	1 112.1	68.4	68.2	5.8	5.8	60.5	60.5	1 951.5
December	606.2	607.4	1 113.6	1 115.4	69.1	68.6	5.8	5.8	60.5	60.6	1 953.7
2016											
January	608.2	601.7	1 114.0	1 115.5	69.9	70.4	5.9	5.9	60.5	60.6	1 956.7
February	609.1	615.4	1 113.1	1 112.4	71.0	71.5	6.0	6.0	60.4	60.4	1 959.7
March	609.0	608.0	1 111.4	1 107.7	72.0	69.2	6.1	5.9	60.3	60.0	1 962.7
April	608.2	609.8	1 109.5	1 113.4	72.9	75.1	6.2	6.3	60.2	60.5	1 965.2
May	607.5	608.2	1 107.8	1 107.8	73.4	74.8	6.2	6.3	60.0	60.1	1 967.7
June	606.8	603.2	1 106.5	1 103.6	73.6	73.1	6.2	6.2	59.9	59.7	1 970.2
July	606.4	602.9	1 105.5	1 106.1	73.6	72.1	6.2	6.1	59.8	59.7	1 972.6
August	606.3	612.0	1 104.8	1 103.9	73.5	76.0	6.2	6.4	59.7	59.7	1 975.0
September	606.9	606.5	1 104.5	1 106.1	73.3	71.0	6.2	6.0	59.6	59.5	1 977.4

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
September 2013	528.2	532.0	798.3	802.4	55.8	50.0	6.5	5.9	62.2	62.0	1 374.2
September 2014	538.5	537.5	803.0	803.8	56.3	58.2	6.5	6.7	62.0	62.1	1 387.0
2015											
September	523.5	525.4	803.5	798.0	66.3	65.3	7.6	7.6	62.2	61.7	1 398.6
October	523.6	518.9	804.3	803.1	64.7	65.5	7.4	7.5	62.1	62.1	1 399.0
November	524.0	525.7	805.6	809.3	63.5	63.2	7.3	7.2	62.1	62.3	1 399.4
December	524.6	524.3	807.2	808.4	62.6	61.8	7.2	7.1	62.1	62.2	1 399.8
2016											
January	525.2	524.8	808.3	808.6	62.1	58.8	7.1	6.8	62.1	61.9	1 400.9
February	525.5	525.7	809.1	805.9	61.7	65.8	7.1	7.6	62.1	62.2	1 402.0
March	525.3	528.7	809.7	809.6	61.2	61.9	7.0	7.1	62.1	62.1	1 403.1
April	524.6	524.5	810.1	815.8	60.6	59.1	7.0	6.7	62.0	62.3	1 403.8
May	523.9	521.9	810.7	805.6	59.8	59.3	6.9	6.9	62.0	61.6	1 404.6
June	523.6	520.1	811.3	810.8	59.0	61.1	6.8	7.0	61.9	62.0	1 405.3
July	523.5	525.8	811.8	814.0	58.4	55.4	6.7	6.4	61.9	61.8	1 406.1
August	523.6	525.5	812.3	812.2	58.0	59.4	6.7	6.8	61.9	62.0	1 406.9
September	523.7	523.2	812.4	812.2	58.0	58.3	6.7	6.7	61.8	61.8	1 407.6
MALES											
September 2013	346.4	346.3	430.4	432.5	31.4	28.8	6.8	6.3	68.5	68.4	674.2
September 2014	355.9	357.0	433.2	433.3	30.5	31.3	6.6	6.7	68.2	68.3	680.3
2015											
September	340.1	342.4	424.4	424.5	38.1	38.2	8.2	8.3	67.4	67.4	686.2
October	339.4	336.9	424.9	425.6	36.8	35.8	8.0	7.8	67.3	67.2	686.4
November	339.2	339.4	425.7	427.7	35.7	36.2	7.7	7.8	67.2	67.6	686.5
December	339.3	337.6	426.5	424.9	34.9	33.9	7.6	7.4	67.2	66.8	686.7
2016											
January	339.5	340.8	427.1	426.6	34.5	33.3	7.5	7.2	67.2	66.9	687.3
February	339.6	340.5	427.6	426.3	34.3	36.4	7.4	7.9	67.2	67.3	687.8
March	339.3	341.0	428.1	429.6	34.0	33.9	7.4	7.3	67.1	67.3	688.4
April	338.6	338.1	428.5	432.2	33.6	32.7	7.3	7.0	67.1	67.5	688.8
May	337.9	336.4	428.8	425.1	33.0	34.9	7.2	7.6	67.0	66.8	689.2
June	337.3	336.5	428.9	427.1	32.4	31.3	7.0	6.8	66.9	66.5	689.6
July	337.0	337.0	428.9	431.1	31.9	31.6	6.9	6.8	66.8	67.1	690.0
August	336.8	338.5	428.9	430.4	31.4	30.8	6.8	6.7	66.7	66.8	690.4
September	336.7	336.3	428.7	427.2	31.3	32.2	6.8	7.0	66.6	66.5	690.8
FEMALES											
September 2013	181.8	185.7	367.9	369.9	24.4	21.1	6.2	5.4	56.0	55.9	700.1
September 2014	182.6	180.5	369.8	370.5	25.8	26.9	6.5	6.8	56.0	56.2	706.7
2015											
September	183.5	183.0	379.1	373.5	28.3	27.1	6.9	6.8	57.2	56.2	712.4
October	184.2	182.0	379.4	377.5	27.9	29.7	6.8	7.3	57.2	57.1	712.6
November	184.8	186.3	380.0	381.5	27.7	27.0	6.8	6.6	57.2	57.3	712.9
December	185.3	186.7	380.6	383.5	27.6	27.9	6.8	6.8	57.2	57.7	713.1
2016											
January	185.7	184.0	381.2	382.0	27.5	25.5	6.7	6.3	57.3	57.1	713.7
February	185.9	185.1	381.5	379.6	27.4	29.5	6.7	7.2	57.3	57.3	714.2
March	186.0	187.7	381.6	380.0	27.2	28.0	6.6	6.9	57.2	57.1	714.7
April	186.0	186.4	381.5	383.6	26.9	26.4	6.6	6.4	57.1	57.3	715.1
May	186.1	185.5	381.9	380.5	26.8	24.3	6.5	6.0	57.1	56.6	715.4
June	186.3	183.6	382.4	383.7	26.6	29.7	6.5	7.2	57.1	57.8	715.7
July	186.5	188.9	382.9	382.9	26.6	23.8	6.5	5.8	57.2	56.8	716.1
August	186.8	187.0	383.4	381.8	26.5	28.7	6.5	7.0	57.2	57.3	716.5
September	187.0	186.9	383.7	385.0	26.7	26.1	6.5	6.4	57.3	57.4	716.8

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER)—Western Australia

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
September 2013	949.8	953.0	1 326.6	1 328.7	62.0	64.2	4.5	4.6	68.1	68.3	2 039.4
September 2014	952.9	951.1	1 342.1	1 342.9	72.1	72.4	5.1	5.1	68.3	68.4	2 070.0
2015											
September	947.9	949.5	1 351.7	1 346.7	89.9	86.5	6.2	6.0	68.8	68.4	2 095.5
October	944.0	947.3	1 351.3	1 357.2	90.6	91.7	6.3	6.3	68.8	69.1	2 097.0
November	939.1	935.5	1 350.4	1 345.6	89.9	93.4	6.2	6.5	68.6	68.6	2 098.5
December	934.0	933.2	1 349.7	1 353.0	88.1	89.7	6.1	6.2	68.4	68.7	2 100.0
2016											
January	929.1	928.9	1 349.4	1 351.6	85.9	83.2	6.0	5.8	68.3	68.2	2 102.7
February	925.1	920.6	1 349.5	1 338.7	83.6	84.7	5.8	5.9	68.1	67.6	2 105.4
March	921.9	927.0	1 349.9	1 353.4	81.9	79.4	5.7	5.5	67.9	68.0	2 108.1
April	918.7	920.1	1 349.6	1 353.1	81.8	80.9	5.7	5.6	67.8	68.0	2 110.1
May	914.9	908.9	1 348.0	1 351.6	83.1	83.6	5.8	5.8	67.8	67.9	2 112.1
June	910.5	917.7	1 345.1	1 342.5	84.8	82.1	5.9	5.8	67.6	67.4	2 114.1
July	905.9	903.1	1 341.4	1 343.4	86.5	90.1	6.1	6.3	67.5	67.7	2 116.4
August	901.5	902.9	1 337.5	1 336.2	88.0	89.8	6.2	6.3	67.3	67.3	2 118.7
September	897.2	892.6	1 333.1	1 328.6	89.3	87.4	6.3	6.2	67.1	66.8	2 120.9
MALES											
September 2013	636.3	639.2	747.3	751.2	35.6	35.2	4.6	4.5	76.2	76.5	1 027.9
September 2014	637.9	635.5	748.4	746.8	40.6	41.1	5.1	5.2	75.8	75.7	1 041.4
2015											
September	635.8	640.3	754.1	755.6	50.5	48.0	6.3	6.0	76.4	76.3	1 053.3
October	634.3	638.2	752.7	753.3	49.5	51.0	6.2	6.3	76.1	76.3	1 054.0
November	631.3	629.9	750.5	749.0	48.7	44.4	6.1	5.6	75.8	75.2	1 054.6
December	627.7	626.3	748.5	749.9	48.2	49.7	6.1	6.2	75.5	75.8	1 055.3
2016											
January	624.0	622.4	746.8	746.8	47.9	48.6	6.0	6.1	75.2	75.3	1 056.6
February	620.6	616.3	745.6	740.5	47.4	49.2	6.0	6.2	75.0	74.6	1 057.9
March	617.8	625.8	744.5	746.0	46.6	46.4	5.9	5.9	74.7	74.8	1 059.2
April	615.1	610.6	743.0	746.3	45.9	45.0	5.8	5.7	74.4	74.6	1 060.1
May	612.1	614.4	740.8	742.5	45.5	45.8	5.8	5.8	74.1	74.3	1 061.0
June	608.6	608.5	738.0	735.7	45.8	43.0	5.8	5.5	73.8	73.3	1 061.9
July	605.1	604.0	734.9	735.4	46.6	48.0	6.0	6.1	73.5	73.7	1 063.0
August	601.9	602.7	731.8	731.8	47.6	46.6	6.1	6.0	73.3	73.2	1 064.1
September	598.9	596.9	728.8	726.2	48.8	51.7	6.3	6.7	73.0	73.0	1 065.2
FEMALES											
September 2013	313.5	313.7	579.3	577.5	26.3	29.0	4.3	4.8	59.9	60.0	1 011.5
September 2014	315.0	315.6	593.7	596.0	31.5	31.3	5.0	5.0	60.8	61.0	1 028.6
2015											
September	312.1	309.2	597.6	591.1	39.5	38.5	6.2	6.1	61.1	60.4	1 042.2
October	309.7	309.1	598.7	603.9	41.0	40.7	6.4	6.3	61.3	61.8	1 043.0
November	307.8	305.5	599.9	596.6	41.1	49.0	6.4	7.6	61.4	61.8	1 043.9
December	306.3	306.9	601.2	603.1	39.9	39.9	6.2	6.2	61.3	61.6	1 044.7
2016											
January	305.1	306.5	602.5	604.8	38.0	34.6	5.9	5.4	61.2	61.1	1 046.1
February	304.4	304.3	603.9	598.3	36.1	35.4	5.6	5.6	61.1	60.5	1 047.6
March	304.1	301.2	605.4	607.4	35.3	33.0	5.5	5.2	61.1	61.1	1 049.0
April	303.5	309.5	606.6	606.8	35.9	35.9	5.6	5.6	61.2	61.2	1 050.0
May	302.8	294.5	607.1	609.0	37.5	37.8	5.8	5.8	61.3	61.5	1 051.1
June	301.9	309.2	607.1	606.9	39.0	39.1	6.0	6.1	61.4	61.4	1 052.1
July	300.8	299.1	606.5	608.0	39.9	42.1	6.2	6.5	61.4	61.7	1 053.3
August	299.5	300.1	605.7	604.4	40.4	43.2	6.2	6.7	61.3	61.4	1 054.5
September	298.4	295.6	604.4	602.4	40.6	35.6	6.3	5.6	61.1	60.4	1 055.7

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
September 2013	146.4	144.8	230.0	230.0	20.2	20.0	8.1	8.0	59.8	59.8	418.2
September 2014	151.6	151.4	238.7	237.3	18.3	19.5	7.1	7.6	61.1	61.1	420.3
2015											
September	156.4	157.2	241.4	241.6	16.4	15.4	6.4	6.0	60.9	60.8	423.0
October	156.1	156.3	240.7	240.2	16.5	16.8	6.4	6.5	60.8	60.7	423.2
November	155.4	154.6	239.8	241.2	16.7	17.0	6.5	6.6	60.6	61.0	423.3
December	154.8	153.7	238.9	237.2	17.0	17.3	6.6	6.8	60.4	60.1	423.5
2016											
January	154.6	153.8	238.2	238.3	17.1	16.6	6.7	6.5	60.2	60.1	423.8
February	154.7	155.8	237.7	237.0	17.0	17.5	6.7	6.9	60.0	60.0	424.2
March	155.0	154.7	237.4	237.9	16.8	17.2	6.6	6.7	59.9	60.1	424.5
April	155.2	156.5	237.2	237.9	16.6	15.9	6.5	6.3	59.8	59.8	424.7
May	155.1	154.6	237.2	237.1	16.6	16.4	6.5	6.5	59.7	59.7	424.9
June	154.9	154.7	237.2	236.8	16.6	16.8	6.6	6.6	59.7	59.7	425.1
July	154.6	154.2	237.3	236.3	16.8	15.8	6.6	6.3	59.7	59.3	425.3
August	154.4	154.7	237.6	237.4	17.0	18.5	6.7	7.2	59.8	60.1	425.6
September	154.3	154.4	238.0	239.7	17.2	16.8	6.7	6.5	59.9	60.3	425.8
MALES											
September 2013	96.2	95.0	121.4	121.5	11.6	11.9	8.7	8.9	64.4	64.6	206.5
September 2014	100.4	100.8	126.4	125.1	11.0	11.9	8.0	8.7	66.3	66.0	207.5
2015											
September	102.6	102.8	129.1	129.5	8.6	7.7	6.3	5.6	66.0	65.7	208.9
October	102.1	101.6	128.6	128.5	8.8	9.1	6.4	6.6	65.8	65.9	208.9
November	101.5	101.3	127.9	128.7	9.2	9.4	6.7	6.8	65.6	66.1	209.0
December	100.9	99.9	127.2	125.4	9.5	9.9	6.9	7.3	65.3	64.7	209.1
2016											
January	100.7	100.4	126.7	127.1	9.6	9.6	7.0	7.0	65.1	65.3	209.3
February	100.8	101.7	126.5	125.7	9.5	9.8	7.0	7.2	65.0	64.7	209.4
March	101.1	100.8	126.5	127.5	9.3	9.0	6.8	6.6	64.8	65.1	209.6
April	101.5	102.0	126.4	126.9	9.1	9.0	6.7	6.6	64.6	64.8	209.7
May	101.9	100.9	126.4	126.3	9.0	8.9	6.7	6.6	64.6	64.4	209.8
June	102.2	102.6	126.4	126.1	9.1	9.1	6.7	6.8	64.5	64.4	209.9
July	102.5	102.7	126.5	125.8	9.1	8.9	6.7	6.6	64.6	64.1	210.0
August	102.7	102.8	126.6	126.6	9.2	9.7	6.8	7.1	64.6	64.9	210.1
September	103.0	102.8	126.8	127.8	9.3	9.1	6.8	6.6	64.7	65.1	210.2
FEMALES											
September 2013	50.2	49.8	108.7	108.5	8.6	8.1	7.3	6.9	55.4	55.1	211.7
September 2014	51.2	50.7	112.2	112.2	7.2	7.7	6.1	6.4	56.2	56.3	212.8
2015											
September	53.8	54.4	112.3	112.1	7.7	7.8	6.4	6.5	56.0	56.0	214.2
October	53.9	54.7	112.2	111.7	7.6	7.6	6.4	6.4	55.9	55.7	214.2
November	53.9	53.3	111.9	112.5	7.6	7.6	6.3	6.3	55.8	56.0	214.3
December	53.9	53.8	111.7	111.8	7.5	7.4	6.3	6.2	55.6	55.6	214.4
2016											
January	53.9	53.5	111.4	111.2	7.5	7.0	6.3	5.9	55.4	55.1	214.5
February	54.0	54.0	111.2	111.3	7.5	7.7	6.3	6.5	55.3	55.4	214.7
March	53.9	53.8	110.9	110.4	7.5	8.2	6.3	6.9	55.1	55.2	214.9
April	53.7	54.5	110.8	111.0	7.5	7.0	6.3	5.9	55.0	54.9	215.0
May	53.2	53.7	110.7	110.9	7.5	7.5	6.4	6.4	55.0	55.0	215.1
June	52.7	52.1	110.8	110.7	7.6	7.7	6.4	6.5	55.0	55.0	215.2
July	52.2	51.5	110.9	110.5	7.7	6.9	6.5	5.9	55.1	54.5	215.3
August	51.7	51.9	111.0	110.8	7.8	8.8	6.5	7.4	55.1	55.5	215.4
September	51.4	51.6	111.2	111.9	7.9	7.7	6.6	6.4	55.3	55.5	215.5

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME	EMPLOYED TOTAL	UNEMPLOYED TOTAL	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	PARTICIPATION RATE	CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
PERSONS						
September 2013	106.2	130.6	7.3	5.3	75.3	183.3
September 2014	105.1	128.1	5.5	4.1	72.3	185.0
2015						
September	108.5	133.5	6.3	4.5	75.3	185.7
October	107.9	133.0	6.1	4.4	75.0	185.5
November	107.2	132.3	6.0	4.3	74.6	185.4
December	106.6	131.7	5.9	4.3	74.2	185.2
2016						
January	106.4	131.4	5.8	4.2	74.0	185.3
February	106.7	131.6	5.8	4.2	74.1	185.5
March	107.3	132.1	5.8	4.2	74.2	185.7
April	107.8	132.8	5.6	4.0	74.4	186.0
May	108.0	133.5	5.3	3.8	74.5	186.4
June	107.9	134.0	5.1	3.7	74.5	186.8
July	107.7	134.2	4.9	3.5	74.5	186.9
August	107.3	134.3	4.8	3.5	74.4	187.0
September	106.7	134.2	4.8	3.4	74.3	187.0
MALES						
September 2013	63.8	72.1	3.9	5.2	79.5	95.7
September 2014	63.7	70.5	3.3	4.5	76.2	96.9
2015						
September	64.9	73.4	3.3	4.3	79.0	97.1
October	64.4	73.0	3.2	4.1	78.5	97.0
November	63.7	72.4	3.1	4.1	77.9	96.9
December	63.0	71.6	3.1	4.2	77.2	96.7
2016						
January	62.5	71.0	3.2	4.3	76.6	96.8
February	62.5	70.8	3.3	4.4	76.4	96.9
March	62.8	71.0	3.3	4.5	76.5	97.0
April	63.2	71.5	3.3	4.4	76.9	97.2
May	63.5	72.1	3.3	4.3	77.3	97.5
June	63.7	72.6	3.2	4.2	77.7	97.7
July	63.7	73.1	3.2	4.2	78.1	97.7
August	63.6	73.4	3.2	4.2	78.3	97.7
September	63.4	73.5	3.2	4.2	78.5	97.7
FEMALES						
September 2013	42.4	58.5	3.4	5.4	70.7	87.5
September 2014	41.4	57.6	2.2	3.7	68.0	88.1
2015						
September	43.6	60.1	3.0	4.8	71.3	88.6
October	43.5	60.0	3.0	4.7	71.1	88.5
November	43.5	60.0	2.9	4.6	71.0	88.5
December	43.6	60.1	2.7	4.4	71.0	88.4
2016						
January	43.9	60.4	2.6	4.2	71.2	88.5
February	44.2	60.8	2.5	4.0	71.5	88.6
March	44.5	61.2	2.4	3.8	71.7	88.7
April	44.6	61.4	2.3	3.6	71.7	88.8
May	44.5	61.4	2.1	3.3	71.4	88.9
June	44.2	61.3	1.9	3.0	71.0	89.1
July	44.0	61.1	1.7	2.8	70.5	89.1
August	43.7	60.9	1.6	2.6	70.1	89.2
September	43.3	60.7	1.5	2.5	69.7	89.3

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME	EMPLOYED TOTAL	UNEMPLOYED TOTAL	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	PARTICIPATION RATE	CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
PERSONS						
September 2013	152.2	209.9	8.7	4.0	71.5	305.9
September 2014	155.5	208.4	10.6	4.8	70.8	309.5
2015						
September	153.2	209.7	11.1	5.0	70.5	313.6
October	153.5	210.2	11.2	5.1	70.6	313.7
November	154.0	210.6	11.1	5.0	70.6	313.8
December	154.5	211.0	10.7	4.8	70.6	313.9
2016						
January	154.8	211.1	10.2	4.6	70.4	314.4
February	155.2	211.3	9.6	4.4	70.2	314.9
March	155.8	211.5	9.1	4.1	70.0	315.4
April	156.5	212.0	8.6	3.9	69.9	315.7
May	157.2	212.8	8.3	3.8	70.0	315.9
June	157.7	213.7	8.1	3.7	70.1	316.2
July	158.1	214.5	8.0	3.6	70.3	316.5
August	158.4	215.2	7.9	3.5	70.4	316.9
September	158.4	215.6	7.9	3.5	70.5	317.2
MALES						
September 2013	89.9	109.8	4.6	4.0	76.6	149.3
September 2014	89.7	106.9	4.9	4.4	74.1	151.0
2015						
September	87.0	106.1	6.0	5.4	73.4	153.0
October	86.8	106.0	6.3	5.6	73.4	153.0
November	86.9	105.9	6.4	5.7	73.4	153.0
December	87.2	105.9	6.3	5.6	73.3	153.0
2016						
January	87.6	106.0	6.0	5.3	73.0	153.2
February	88.1	106.1	5.5	4.9	72.8	153.4
March	88.6	106.5	5.1	4.5	72.6	153.6
April	89.0	107.2	4.7	4.2	72.8	153.8
May	89.5	108.0	4.5	4.0	73.1	153.9
June	89.9	108.9	4.4	3.9	73.5	154.1
July	90.3	109.7	4.3	3.8	73.9	154.2
August	90.7	110.4	4.2	3.7	74.3	154.4
September	90.9	110.9	4.3	3.7	74.5	154.6
FEMALES						
September 2013	62.3	100.2	4.1	4.0	66.6	156.6
September 2014	65.8	101.5	5.7	5.3	67.6	158.5
2015						
September	66.2	103.6	5.1	4.7	67.7	160.6
October	66.7	104.2	4.9	4.5	67.9	160.7
November	67.0	104.7	4.7	4.3	68.0	160.8
December	67.2	105.0	4.4	4.0	68.0	160.9
2016						
January	67.2	105.2	4.2	3.9	67.9	161.2
February	67.1	105.2	4.1	3.8	67.7	161.5
March	67.2	105.0	4.0	3.7	67.4	161.8
April	67.5	104.8	3.9	3.6	67.2	161.9
May	67.7	104.7	3.8	3.5	67.0	162.0
June	67.9	104.8	3.8	3.5	66.9	162.1
July	67.8	104.8	3.7	3.4	66.8	162.3
August	67.7	104.8	3.6	3.4	66.7	162.5
September	67.4	104.8	3.6	3.3	66.7	162.7

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED				LABOUR FORCE
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to population ratio	Looked for full-time work	Looked for part-time work only	Total	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%
PERSONS									
September 2013	883.1	925.5	1 811.5	58.5	161.3	97.7	257.1	12.4	66.8
September 2014	874.0	919.9	1 794.8	57.6	161.6	124.2	287.1	13.8	66.7
2015									
September	874.3	967.9	1 843.3	58.9	155.8	114.4	270.5	12.8	67.5
October	875.9	970.7	1 846.4	58.9	153.9	112.2	266.3	12.6	67.4
November	876.5	972.8	1 847.4	58.9	152.2	110.3	262.5	12.4	67.4
December	875.8	975.1	1 847.3	58.9	150.8	108.9	259.6	12.3	67.3
2016									
January	874.4	977.2	1 847.4	58.8	150.2	108.0	258.0	12.2	67.2
February	872.4	979.6	1 848.1	58.8	150.0	108.2	258.2	12.2	67.1
March	869.9	982.1	1 849.6	58.8	149.9	110.0	260.1	12.3	67.1
April	866.6	985.6	1 851.6	58.8	150.1	112.8	263.4	12.5	67.2
May	862.1	990.1	1 852.9	58.8	150.8	116.0	267.2	12.6	67.3
June	856.0	995.4	1 852.6	58.8	151.8	118.5	270.4	12.7	67.3
July	848.1	1 001.6	1 851.0	58.7	152.8	119.9	272.6	12.8	67.3
August	839.5	1 007.9	1 849.0	58.6	153.6	120.4	273.6	12.9	67.3
September	832.2	1 013.1	1 847.4	58.5	154.1	120.1	273.7	12.9	67.2
MALES									
September 2013	531.6	389.1	920.7	58.2	91.4	47.4	138.8	13.1	66.9
September 2014	527.8	387.0	914.8	57.3	99.5	59.2	158.7	14.8	67.3
2015									
September	525.0	411.6	936.6	58.4	95.5	56.4	151.9	14.0	67.9
October	524.5	413.1	937.6	58.5	95.2	56.4	151.6	13.9	67.9
November	522.0	415.7	937.7	58.5	94.7	56.8	151.5	13.9	67.9
December	517.9	419.9	937.8	58.4	94.1	57.0	151.0	13.9	67.9
2016									
January	513.4	424.7	938.1	58.4	93.4	56.7	150.1	13.8	67.7
February	509.6	429.3	938.9	58.4	93.0	55.9	148.9	13.7	67.6
March	506.9	433.3	940.2	58.4	92.4	55.3	147.7	13.6	67.6
April	505.3	436.4	941.7	58.4	91.9	55.1	147.1	13.5	67.6
May	503.8	439.0	942.8	58.5	91.9	55.4	147.3	13.5	67.6
June	501.9	441.4	943.3	58.5	92.3	55.9	148.3	13.6	67.7
July	499.4	444.0	943.4	58.5	93.0	56.5	149.6	13.7	67.8
August	496.5	446.8	943.3	58.5	93.8	57.1	150.9	13.8	67.8
September	494.2	448.7	942.9	58.4	94.5	57.4	151.9	13.9	67.8
FEMALES									
September 2013	351.5	536.4	887.9	58.6	69.9	50.3	120.2	11.9	66.6
September 2014	346.2	532.9	879.1	57.8	62.1	65.0	127.1	12.6	66.1
2015									
September	349.2	556.3	905.6	59.2	60.3	57.9	118.3	11.5	67.0
October	351.4	557.5	909.0	59.4	58.7	55.7	114.4	11.2	66.9
November	354.5	557.1	911.6	59.6	57.5	53.5	111.0	10.9	66.8
December	357.9	555.2	913.0	59.6	56.8	51.9	108.7	10.6	66.7
2016									
January	361.0	552.5	913.5	59.6	56.8	51.3	108.0	10.6	66.6
February	362.8	550.2	913.1	59.5	57.0	52.3	109.3	10.7	66.6
March	363.0	548.9	911.9	59.3	57.5	54.7	112.2	11.0	66.6
April	361.4	549.2	910.6	59.2	58.2	57.7	115.9	11.3	66.7
May	358.4	551.1	909.5	59.1	58.9	60.6	119.5	11.6	66.9
June	354.1	554.1	908.2	59.0	59.5	62.6	122.0	11.8	66.9
July	348.7	557.5	906.2	58.8	59.7	63.4	123.1	12.0	66.8
August	343.0	561.1	904.1	58.7	59.8	63.3	123.1	12.0	66.7
September	338.0	564.5	902.5	58.5	59.6	62.7	122.3	11.9	66.5

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED				LABOUR FORCE
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to population ratio	Looked for full-time work	Looked for part-time work only	Total	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%
PERSONS									
September 2013	893.6	912.0	1 811.3	58.4	166.2	97.1	259.8	12.6	66.7
September 2014	874.7	920.8	1 796.0	57.6	155.6	126.0	284.0	13.7	66.6
2015									
September	870.1	967.1	1 838.4	58.6	158.3	110.6	270.3	12.8	67.2
October	869.4	976.9	1 850.9	59.1	147.8	112.8	261.2	12.4	67.2
November	880.5	972.5	1 857.2	59.3	152.1	109.3	263.2	12.4	67.5
December	900.5	966.9	1 853.5	59.2	151.5	108.3	257.6	12.1	67.9
2016									
January	850.4	983.0	1 828.2	58.3	153.7	111.2	264.8	12.6	66.9
February	875.6	975.1	1 848.1	58.8	148.6	108.7	257.0	12.2	67.0
March	867.8	988.1	1 850.9	58.7	147.7	106.8	254.9	12.1	67.0
April	864.2	983.6	1 853.2	58.8	152.7	108.7	260.9	12.4	66.9
May	869.0	993.6	1 862.2	59.1	146.1	115.0	264.2	12.4	67.4
June	866.8	981.9	1 851.7	58.8	156.2	122.8	278.9	13.1	67.6
July	838.3	1 007.7	1 843.1	58.5	150.2	129.7	279.0	13.1	67.5
August	841.8	1 008.9	1 852.2	58.7	157.3	116.4	271.3	12.8	67.3
September	822.0	1 019.8	1 845.7	58.4	151.7	112.5	265.6	12.6	66.7
MALES									
September 2013	530.0	386.3	916.3	57.8	95.6	45.0	140.6	13.3	66.7
September 2014	524.5	390.7	915.2	57.3	93.6	60.3	153.9	14.4	67.0
2015									
September	528.0	409.5	937.5	58.4	96.2	57.3	153.5	14.1	68.0
October	527.2	415.5	942.7	58.8	92.6	57.6	150.2	13.7	68.2
November	520.5	414.3	934.8	58.3	93.1	56.6	149.8	13.8	67.7
December	523.5	416.5	940.0	58.7	94.8	55.4	150.2	13.8	68.1
2016									
January	504.2	428.3	932.5	58.1	97.1	59.8	156.8	14.4	67.8
February	513.9	424.0	937.8	58.3	92.5	55.5	148.0	13.6	67.5
March	507.3	438.2	945.5	58.6	89.5	56.2	145.7	13.4	67.7
April	497.0	440.8	937.8	58.2	92.9	51.9	144.8	13.4	67.2
May	507.0	442.9	949.9	58.9	90.4	56.6	147.0	13.4	68.1
June	510.3	424.2	934.5	58.0	94.8	53.1	147.9	13.7	67.2
July	495.2	451.8	947.0	58.7	91.3	58.8	150.1	13.7	68.0
August	497.9	449.7	947.6	58.7	93.0	60.9	154.0	14.0	68.3
September	488.8	449.7	938.5	58.1	96.4	53.7	150.2	13.8	67.4
FEMALES									
September 2013	363.6	525.8	889.3	58.7	70.6	52.1	122.7	12.1	66.8
September 2014	350.2	530.2	880.4	57.8	62.0	65.7	127.6	12.7	66.2
2015									
September	342.2	557.6	899.7	58.8	62.1	53.3	115.4	11.4	66.3
October	342.1	561.3	903.5	59.0	55.2	55.2	110.3	10.9	66.3
November	360.0	558.3	918.3	60.0	59.0	52.7	111.7	10.8	67.3
December	377.0	550.4	927.4	60.6	56.7	52.9	109.6	10.6	67.8
2016									
January	346.2	554.7	901.0	58.8	56.7	51.4	108.1	10.7	65.8
February	361.7	551.1	912.9	59.4	56.1	53.2	109.3	10.7	66.6
March	360.5	550.0	910.5	59.1	58.1	50.6	108.8	10.7	66.2
April	367.2	542.7	909.9	59.1	59.8	56.8	116.6	11.4	66.7
May	361.9	550.7	912.7	59.3	55.7	58.4	114.1	11.1	66.8
June	356.5	557.7	914.2	59.5	61.4	69.6	131.0	12.5	68.0
July	343.1	555.9	899.0	58.4	58.9	70.9	129.8	12.6	66.8
August	343.9	559.2	903.0	58.6	64.2	55.5	119.7	11.7	66.4
September	333.2	570.1	903.3	58.5	55.3	58.8	114.1	11.2	65.9

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED				LABOUR FORCE		Not in the labour force (NILF)	Civ. pop. aged 15-24
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Emp. to pop. ratio	Looked for full- time	Looked for part- time only	Total	Unemp. rate	Total	Part. rate		
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
Persons												
September 2013	41.9	634.7	676.6	41.3	26.9	87.7	114.6	14.5	791.2	48.3	845.5	1 636.8
September 2014	34.2	608.9	643.2	38.9	25.8	110.3	136.1	17.5	779.2	47.1	874.3	1 653.5
September 2015	42.5	632.4	674.8	40.4	20.4	97.1	117.5	14.8	792.4	47.4	880.1	1 672.4
September 2016	33.8	687.1	720.9	41.6	25.7	98.0	123.8	14.7	844.7	48.8	887.7	1 732.4
Males												
September 2013	22.9	266.8	289.6	36.0	13.3	42.9	56.2	16.2	345.8	43.0	458.1	803.9
September 2014	15.4	248.1	263.5	32.8	14.8	58.0	72.8	21.6	336.3	41.9	466.0	802.2
September 2015	25.7	260.1	285.7	35.0	12.3	52.6	64.9	18.5	350.7	42.9	466.8	817.4
September 2016	18.0	294.5	312.5	37.4	9.7	49.1	58.8	15.8	371.3	44.4	465.1	836.4
Females												
September 2013	19.1	367.9	387.0	46.5	13.6	44.8	58.4	13.1	445.4	53.5	387.4	832.8
September 2014	18.9	360.9	379.7	44.6	11.0	52.3	63.3	14.3	443.0	52.0	408.3	851.3
September 2015	16.8	372.3	389.1	45.5	8.1	44.5	52.6	11.9	441.7	51.7	413.3	855.0
September 2016	15.9	392.6	408.4	45.6	16.0	48.9	65.0	13.7	473.4	52.8	422.6	896.0
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
Persons												
September 2013	840.7	279.9	1 120.7	76.6	129.4	14.6	144.0	11.4	1 264.6	86.4	198.8	1 463.5
September 2014	805.7	319.2	1 124.9	76.7	116.9	17.1	134.0	10.6	1 258.9	85.9	207.5	1 466.4
September 2015	791.5	342.4	1 133.9	77.5	124.9	14.4	139.3	10.9	1 273.2	87.1	189.3	1 462.5
September 2016	753.4	340.9	1 094.4	76.7	113.8	15.0	128.8	10.5	1 223.1	85.8	203.0	1 426.1
Males												
September 2013	497.9	122.0	619.9	79.4	77.6	7.1	84.7	12.0	704.6	90.3	76.0	780.6
September 2014	489.1	147.1	636.2	80.1	71.3	4.4	75.6	10.6	711.9	89.6	82.8	794.7
September 2015	481.5	153.2	634.8	80.7	76.1	6.3	82.4	11.5	717.1	91.1	69.8	787.0
September 2016	451.6	158.7	610.2	78.4	79.0	6.0	85.0	12.2	695.2	89.3	83.6	778.8
Females												
September 2013	342.8	157.9	500.7	73.3	51.9	7.4	59.3	10.6	560.0	82.0	122.8	682.8
September 2014	316.6	172.1	488.7	72.8	45.6	12.7	58.4	10.7	547.1	81.4	124.6	671.7
September 2015	309.9	189.2	499.1	73.9	48.8	8.2	57.0	10.2	556.1	82.3	119.5	675.6
September 2016	301.8	182.3	484.1	74.8	34.7	9.0	43.8	8.3	527.9	81.6	119.4	647.3
TOTAL												
Persons												
September 2013	882.7	914.6	1 797.3	58.0	156.3	102.3	258.6	12.6	2 055.9	66.3	1 044.4	3 100.3
September 2014	840.0	928.1	1 768.1	56.7	142.7	127.4	270.1	13.3	2 038.2	65.3	1 081.7	3 119.9
September 2015	834.0	974.8	1 808.7	57.7	145.3	111.6	256.9	12.4	2 065.6	65.9	1 069.4	3 135.0
September 2016	787.3	1 028.0	1 815.3	57.5	139.5	113.0	252.5	12.2	2 067.8	65.5	1 090.7	3 158.6
Males												
September 2013	520.8	388.7	909.6	57.4	90.9	50.0	140.9	13.4	1 050.4	66.3	534.2	1 584.6
September 2014	504.5	395.2	899.7	56.3	86.1	62.4	148.4	14.2	1 048.1	65.6	548.8	1 596.9
September 2015	507.2	413.3	920.5	57.4	88.4	58.9	147.3	13.8	1 067.8	66.6	536.6	1 604.4
September 2016	469.6	453.2	922.7	57.1	88.7	55.1	143.8	13.5	1 066.5	66.0	548.7	1 615.3
Females												
September 2013	361.9	525.9	887.7	58.6	65.5	52.3	117.8	11.7	1 005.5	66.3	510.2	1 515.7
September 2014	335.5	532.9	868.4	57.0	56.6	65.1	121.6	12.3	990.1	65.0	532.9	1 523.0
September 2015	326.7	561.5	888.2	58.0	56.9	52.7	109.6	11.0	997.8	65.2	532.8	1 530.6
September 2016	317.7	574.9	892.6	57.8	50.8	58.0	108.7	10.9	1 001.3	64.9	542.0	1 543.3

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED				LABOUR FORCE			
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Emp. to pop. ratio	Looked for full-time	Looked for part-time only	Total	Unemp. rate	Total	Part. rate	Not in the labour force (NILF)	Civ. pop. aged 15-24
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
New South Wales	13.3	230.5	243.9	43.2	*7.1	27.0	34.1	12.3	277.9	49.3	286.1	564.0
Victoria	4.7	186.3	191.0	41.4	6.1	28.8	34.9	15.5	225.9	49.0	235.2	461.1
Queensland	6.5	125.3	131.8	39.6	5.9	19.4	25.3	16.1	157.1	47.2	175.6	332.7
South Australia	*2.2	45.5	47.6	39.9	*2.4	7.8	10.2	17.6	57.8	48.4	61.7	119.4
Western Australia	5.0	71.1	76.1	42.3	*2.9	11.3	14.3	15.8	90.4	50.2	89.6	180.0
Tasmania	*0.6	12.4	13.0	41.2	*0.7	2.0	2.7	17.3	15.7	49.8	15.8	31.5
Northern Territory	0.5	3.6	4.1	36.5	*0.1	0.4	0.5	10.8	4.6	40.9	6.6	11.1
Australian Capital Territory	*1.0	12.5	13.5	41.3	*0.6	*1.3	1.9	12.3	15.3	47.1	17.2	32.6
Australia	33.8	687.1	720.9	41.6	25.7	98.0	123.8	14.7	844.7	48.8	887.7	1 732.4
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
New South Wales	245.5	98.2	343.7	78.2	30.7	*4.4	35.1	9.3	378.7	86.1	60.9	439.7
Victoria	170.3	87.9	258.2	76.0	27.1	5.5	32.7	11.2	290.8	85.6	48.8	339.6
Queensland	169.6	72.7	242.3	76.9	28.2	*2.0	30.2	11.1	272.5	86.5	42.4	314.9
South Australia	45.3	27.6	72.9	74.6	8.6	*0.7	9.4	11.4	82.2	84.2	15.4	97.6
Western Australia	84.5	38.2	122.6	77.2	13.5	*0.9	14.4	10.5	137.0	86.2	21.9	158.9
Tasmania	15.1	8.7	23.8	70.2	3.5	*0.6	4.2	14.9	28.0	82.5	5.9	33.9
Northern Territory	12.1	3.5	15.7	71.2	0.8	*0.3	1.1	6.3	16.7	76.0	5.3	22.0
Australian Capital Territory	11.1	4.1	15.3	78.2	*1.3	*0.5	1.9	11.0	17.2	87.9	2.4	19.5
Australia	753.4	340.9	1 094.4	76.7	113.8	15.0	128.8	10.5	1 223.1	85.8	203.0	1 426.1
TOTAL												
New South Wales	258.8	328.7	587.5	58.5	37.8	31.4	69.2	10.5	656.7	65.4	347.0	1 003.7
Victoria	175.0	274.1	449.2	56.1	33.2	34.4	67.6	13.1	516.7	64.5	284.0	800.7
Queensland	176.1	198.1	374.1	57.8	34.0	21.4	55.4	12.9	429.6	66.3	218.0	647.6
South Australia	47.4	73.1	120.5	55.5	11.0	8.5	19.5	13.9	140.0	64.5	77.1	217.1
Western Australia	89.5	109.3	198.8	58.7	16.4	12.2	28.6	12.6	227.4	67.1	111.5	338.9
Tasmania	15.7	21.1	36.8	56.2	4.3	2.6	6.9	15.8	43.7	66.7	21.8	65.4
Northern Territory	12.6	7.1	19.7	59.5	0.9	0.7	1.5	7.3	21.3	64.2	11.8	33.1
Australian Capital Territory	12.1	16.6	28.7	55.2	1.9	1.8	3.8	11.6	32.5	62.4	19.6	52.1
Australia	787.3	1 028.0	1 815.3	57.5	139.5	113.0	252.5	12.2	2 067.8	65.5	1 090.7	3 158.6

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

LABOUR FORCE STATUS IN SEPTEMBER 2016

	<i>Employed full-time</i>	<i>Employed part-time</i>	<i>Employed total</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Not in the labour force (NILF)</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Labour force status in August 2016</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
PERSONS							
Matched sample							
Employed full-time	6 150.2	322.2	6 472.4	28.9	6 501.4	85.3	6 586.7
Employed part-time	308.3	2 647.7	2 956.0	29.4	2 985.4	135.2	3 120.6
Employed total	6 458.5	2 969.9	9 428.4	58.4	9 486.8	220.5	9 707.3
Unemployed	44.6	72.3	116.9	333.3	450.2	129.6	579.8
Labour force	6 503.1	3 042.2	9 545.3	391.7	9 937.0	350.1	10 287.1
Not in the labour force (NILF)	65.9	162.6	228.5	141.3	369.8	5 113.5	5 483.3
Total	6 569.1	3 204.7	9 773.8	532.9	10 306.7	5 463.6	15 770.4
Unmatched sample							
Unmatched in common sample	749.6	317.8	1 067.5	82.0	1 149.5	842.0	1 991.4
Incoming rotation group	747.1	330.5	1 077.7	75.6	1 153.3	696.5	1 849.8
Total	1 496.8	648.3	2 145.1	157.6	2 302.7	1 538.5	3 841.3
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	8 065.8	3 853.0	11 918.9	690.6	12 609.5	7 002.2	19 611.6
MALES							
Matched sample							
Employed full-time	4 000.8	132.7	4 133.5	21.2	4 154.8	45.8	4 200.5
Employed part-time	131.5	782.5	914.0	14.4	928.4	56.2	984.6
Employed total	4 132.3	915.3	5 047.6	35.6	5 083.2	101.9	5 185.1
Unemployed	28.5	37.5	65.9	190.0	255.9	61.4	317.3
Labour force	4 160.8	952.7	5 113.5	225.6	5 339.1	163.4	5 502.5
Not in the labour force (NILF)	33.6	61.4	95.0	67.7	162.7	2 088.0	2 250.8
Total	4 194.4	1 014.1	5 208.6	293.3	5 501.8	2 251.4	7 753.2
Unmatched sample							
Unmatched in common sample	469.7	109.8	579.5	40.6	620.2	366.7	986.8
Incoming rotation group	471.0	110.5	581.5	43.1	624.5	289.8	914.3
Total	940.7	220.3	1 161.0	83.7	1 244.7	656.5	1 901.2
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	5 135.1	1 234.4	6 369.5	377.0	6 746.5	2 907.9	9 654.4
FEMALES							
Matched sample							
Employed full-time	2 149.4	189.5	2 338.9	7.7	2 346.6	39.6	2 386.2
Employed part-time	176.8	1 865.1	2 041.9	15.0	2 057.0	79.0	2 136.0
Employed total	2 326.2	2 054.6	4 380.8	22.7	4 403.6	118.6	4 522.2
Unemployed	16.1	34.8	50.9	143.4	194.3	68.2	262.4
Labour force	2 342.3	2 089.4	4 431.8	166.1	4 597.9	186.8	4 784.6
Not in the labour force (NILF)	32.3	101.2	133.5	73.6	207.0	3 025.5	3 232.5
Total	2 374.6	2 190.6	4 565.2	239.7	4 804.9	3 212.3	8 017.2
Unmatched sample							
Unmatched in common sample	279.9	208.0	487.9	41.4	529.3	475.3	1 004.6
Incoming rotation group	276.2	220.0	496.2	32.6	528.7	406.7	935.5
Total	556.1	428.0	984.1	73.9	1 058.0	882.0	1 940.1
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	2 930.7	2 618.6	5 549.4	313.6	5 862.9	4 094.3	9 957.2

	EMPLOYED TOTAL		EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED PART-TIME	
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>
	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions
PERSONS						
September 2013	1 610.7	1 608.6	1 362.4	1 361.2	248.2	247.5
September 2014	1 615.3	1 613.2	1 360.7	1 357.6	254.7	255.6
2015						
September	1 653.1	1 654.4	1 386.4	1 388.2	266.7	266.2
October	1 658.1	1 662.9	1 390.4	1 395.5	267.7	267.5
November	1 661.8	1 660.1	1 393.1	1 389.7	268.7	270.3
December	1 662.9	1 659.4	1 393.1	1 391.4	269.8	268.0
2016						
January	1 661.3	1 668.3	1 390.6	1 396.5	270.7	271.8
February	1 658.1	1 666.1	1 386.6	1 394.2	271.6	271.9
March	1 655.0	1 650.7	1 382.7	1 379.9	272.3	270.8
April	1 653.2	1 635.6	1 380.0	1 359.9	273.2	275.7
May	1 653.1	1 660.5	1 379.0	1 388.3	274.1	272.3
June	1 654.4	1 656.3	1 379.2	1 382.3	275.2	273.9
July	1 656.4	1 659.9	1 380.0	1 380.6	276.4	279.3
August	1 658.3	1 656.1	1 380.7	1 381.4	277.6	274.7
September	1 660.4	1 660.0	1 381.7	1 378.9	278.7	281.2
MALES						
September 2013	982.8	980.7	908.4	906.7	74.4	74.0
September 2014	984.4	982.0	908.1	905.6	76.3	76.4
2015						
September	999.3	1 001.5	919.1	921.2	80.2	80.3
October	1 000.7	1 004.9	920.1	925.0	80.7	79.9
November	1 001.3	998.2	920.0	915.8	81.3	82.3
December	1 000.8	1 000.8	918.6	919.5	82.2	81.3
2016						
January	999.6	999.9	916.4	916.0	83.2	84.0
February	998.1	1 003.8	913.9	920.7	84.2	83.1
March	996.8	993.4	911.9	909.3	84.9	84.1
April	996.3	987.6	910.9	898.6	85.3	89.0
May	996.3	1 003.8	910.7	918.4	85.6	85.3
June	996.9	996.5	911.0	913.2	85.9	83.3
July	997.6	996.6	911.4	910.2	86.2	86.4
August	998.3	999.0	911.6	912.4	86.7	86.6
September	999.3	998.9	912.3	910.4	87.0	88.6
FEMALES						
September 2013	627.8	627.9	454.1	454.5	173.8	173.4
September 2014	630.9	631.2	452.5	452.0	178.4	179.2
2015						
September	653.8	652.9	467.3	466.9	186.5	186.0
October	657.4	658.0	470.4	470.5	187.0	187.5
November	660.5	661.9	473.0	473.9	187.4	188.0
December	662.0	658.7	474.4	471.9	187.6	186.7
2016						
January	661.7	668.4	474.2	480.6	187.5	187.8
February	660.1	662.3	472.7	473.6	187.4	188.8
March	658.2	657.2	470.7	470.6	187.4	186.7
April	656.9	648.0	469.1	461.3	187.8	186.7
May	656.8	656.8	468.3	469.9	188.5	186.9
June	657.6	659.8	468.2	469.1	189.3	190.7
July	658.8	663.4	468.6	470.4	190.2	192.9
August	660.0	657.0	469.0	469.0	191.0	188.1
September	661.1	661.1	469.5	468.5	191.7	192.6

MONTHLY HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS, by State and Territory

MONTHLY HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS

<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>
millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions

TREND

September 2013	503.1	394.9	334.6	108.7	191.1	30.0	19.8	28.3	1 610.7
September 2014	506.4	393.6	329.3	111.5	194.4	31.6	19.7	28.9	1 615.3
September 2015	528.1	405.9	337.4	108.2	192.5	32.0	20.4	28.6	1 653.1
October	530.2	407.6	338.8	108.5	191.9	32.0	20.3	28.7	1 658.1
November	532.1	409.1	339.5	108.6	191.3	32.0	20.3	28.9	1 661.8
December	533.3	409.9	339.4	108.7	190.5	31.9	20.2	29.0	1 662.9
January 2016	533.8	409.9	338.5	108.6	189.4	31.8	20.2	29.0	1 661.3
February	533.5	409.4	337.5	108.6	188.4	31.7	20.2	29.0	1 658.1
March	532.2	409.1	336.7	108.5	187.6	31.6	20.3	29.0	1 655.0
April	530.7	409.7	336.1	108.5	187.1	31.6	20.3	29.1	1 653.2
May	529.6	411.3	335.6	108.6	186.8	31.7	20.4	29.1	1 653.1
June	529.2	413.6	335.0	108.7	186.5	31.8	20.5	29.2	1 654.4
July	529.1	416.2	334.4	108.8	186.2	32.0	20.5	29.3	1 656.4
August	529.1	418.5	333.8	108.9	185.9	32.1	20.6	29.3	1 658.3
September	529.5	420.7	333.4	109.0	185.7	32.2	20.6	29.3	1 660.4

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

September 2013	501.9	391.6	335.7	109.6	191.8	30.0	np	np	1 608.6
September 2014	504.0	396.0	328.6	110.9	193.7	31.6	np	np	1 613.2
September 2015	527.3	405.8	338.8	108.8	192.0	32.6	np	np	1 654.4
October	526.9	408.3	341.9	108.4	196.2	32.0	np	np	1 662.9
November	531.4	409.4	339.7	109.3	189.6	31.5	np	np	1 660.1
December	535.5	406.4	338.9	108.1	189.4	31.8	np	np	1 659.4
January 2016	536.1	415.3	337.4	108.5	189.3	32.4	np	np	1 668.3
February	535.5	413.3	338.7	109.1	188.9	31.6	np	np	1 666.1
March	530.3	405.9	336.4	108.2	189.4	31.6	np	np	1 650.7
April	526.9	402.6	331.7	108.7	184.8	31.3	np	np	1 635.6
May	530.9	413.3	341.4	108.2	185.3	31.5	np	np	1 660.5
June	530.7	414.3	333.5	108.2	188.6	31.6	np	np	1 656.3
July	528.6	417.7	334.8	109.4	186.5	32.6	np	np	1 659.9
August	527.1	420.5	331.9	109.1	185.8	32.0	np	np	1 656.1
September	531.4	418.8	334.1	108.8	184.9	32.2	np	np	1 660.0

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

UNDERUTILISED PERSONS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER), Australia

	UNDEREMPLOYED TOTAL			UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE			UNDERUTILISATION RATE		
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS									
August 2012	866.3	854.1	819.7	7.2	7.1	6.9	12.5	12.4	11.9
August 2013	931.9	951.4	917.3	7.7	7.8	7.6	13.5	13.8	13.3
August 2014	1 008.4	1 010.6	1 041.3	8.2	8.2	8.5	14.4	14.4	14.4
2015									
February	1 059.1	1 060.9	1 043.5	8.5	8.5	8.3	14.7	14.8	15.0
May	1 059.6	1 058.3	1 032.4	8.5	8.5	8.3	14.6	14.5	14.1
August	1 057.3	1 051.1	1 021.4	8.4	8.4	8.2	14.4	14.4	14.3
November	1 057.0	1 065.7	1 094.3	8.4	8.4	8.7	14.3	14.3	14.1
2016									
February	1 065.1	1 058.9	1 040.5	8.4	8.4	8.2	14.2	14.2	14.3
May	1 079.6	1 072.0	1 043.3	8.5	8.5	8.2	14.2	14.2	13.9
August	1 095.0	1 110.1	1 081.4	8.6	8.7	8.6	14.3	14.3	14.2
MALES									
August 2012	347.9	341.4	332.0	5.4	5.3	5.2	10.6	10.6	10.2
August 2013	385.7	391.8	383.3	5.9	6.0	5.9	11.7	11.9	11.6
August 2014	423.9	426.6	440.1	6.4	6.4	6.6	12.5	12.5	12.6
2015									
February	444.5	446.2	438.2	6.6	6.6	6.5	12.8	12.8	13.0
May	441.2	438.0	425.5	6.6	6.5	6.3	12.6	12.5	12.1
August	440.3	437.8	416.3	6.5	6.5	6.2	12.4	12.4	12.4
November	444.5	448.4	453.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	12.3	12.4	12.2
2016									
February	455.3	452.3	444.5	6.7	6.7	6.5	12.4	12.3	12.5
May	468.9	465.8	450.9	6.9	6.9	6.6	12.5	12.5	12.2
August	481.4	489.8	467.3	7.1	7.2	6.9	12.6	12.6	12.6
FEMALES									
August 2012	518.5	512.8	487.7	9.4	9.4	9.0	14.8	14.5	13.9
August 2013	546.3	559.5	533.9	9.8	10.0	9.7	15.6	16.0	15.2
August 2014	584.5	584.1	601.2	10.4	10.4	10.6	16.6	16.6	16.5
2015									
February	614.7	614.7	605.3	10.8	10.8	10.5	17.0	17.0	17.3
May	618.5	620.3	606.9	10.8	10.8	10.5	16.9	16.8	16.4
August	617.1	613.3	605.1	10.6	10.6	10.5	16.7	16.7	16.5
November	612.5	617.3	640.8	10.5	10.5	10.9	16.5	16.6	16.4
2016									
February	609.7	606.6	596.0	10.4	10.4	10.1	16.3	16.3	16.5
May	610.7	606.2	592.4	10.4	10.3	10.1	16.2	16.2	15.8
August	613.6	620.3	614.1	10.4	10.5	10.5	16.2	16.3	16.1

	UNDEREMPLOYED TOTAL			UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE			UNDERUTILISATION RATE		
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS									
New South Wales	316.1	312.8	320.2	7.9	7.8	8.1	12.8	12.7	13.0
Victoria	298.0	310.1	297.9	9.2	9.5	9.2	14.9	15.2	14.8
Queensland	205.1	206.8	204.9	8.2	8.2	8.2	14.3	14.3	14.4
South Australia	90.5	91.7	87.4	10.4	10.6	10.1	17.2	17.3	16.8
Western Australia	134.0	134.8	127.4	9.4	9.5	9.0	15.1	15.2	15.2
Tasmania	24.6	25.7	24.8	9.7	10.1	9.8	16.9	17.6	17.1
Northern Territory	6.8	np	6.7	4.9	np	4.9	8.4	np	8.8
Australian Capital Territory	12.9	np	12.0	5.7	np	5.4	9.2	np	8.9
Australia	1 095.0	1 110.1	1 081.4	8.6	8.7	8.6	14.3	14.3	14.2
MALES									
New South Wales	138.7	138.2	143.0	6.4	6.4	6.7	11.4	11.2	11.6
Victoria	128.0	131.2	119.1	7.3	7.4	6.8	12.9	13.2	12.6
Queensland	94.1	96.6	92.3	7.1	7.3	7.0	13.0	12.9	13.1
South Australia	42.9	42.7	37.6	9.3	9.3	8.2	16.0	15.6	15.2
Western Australia	56.8	58.3	57.5	7.3	7.5	7.5	12.6	12.8	13.4
Tasmania	9.4	10.1	8.5	6.9	7.5	6.3	14.4	15.3	13.8
Northern Territory	2.9	np	3.3	3.9	np	4.4	7.6	np	8.9
Australian Capital Territory	6.0	np	5.9	5.2	np	5.1	8.8	np	8.7
<i>Australia</i>	<i>481.4</i>	<i>489.8</i>	<i>467.3</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>12.6</i>
FEMALES									
New South Wales	177.4	174.7	177.2	9.5	9.4	9.6	14.5	14.3	14.7
Victoria	170.0	178.9	178.8	11.5	12.0	12.1	17.3	17.5	17.4
Queensland	111.0	110.3	112.5	9.3	9.3	9.6	15.9	15.8	15.8
South Australia	47.6	49.0	49.8	11.7	12.0	12.3	18.6	19.2	18.7
Western Australia	77.2	76.6	69.9	11.8	11.8	10.9	17.9	18.2	17.4
Tasmania	15.2	15.6	16.3	12.9	13.2	13.7	19.7	20.2	20.9
Northern Territory	3.9	np	3.4	6.2	np	5.5	9.3	np	8.7
Australian Capital Territory	6.9	np	6.1	6.3	np	5.7	9.7	np	9.1
<i>Australia</i>	<i>613.6</i>	<i>620.3</i>	<i>614.1</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>16.1</i>

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

WHAT IF...? REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES

EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

TREND REVISIONS

Each time new seasonally adjusted estimates become available, trend estimates are revised. This revision is a combined result of the concurrent seasonal adjustment process and the application of surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series (see paragraphs 28 to 37 of the Explanatory Notes).

The examples in the tables below show two illustrative scenarios and the consequent revisions to previous trend estimates of employment and the unemployment rate. The revisions in the scenarios are due to the use of surrogates of the Henderson average, as the impact of revision of seasonally adjusted estimates can not be estimated in advance.

(1) The October seasonally adjusted estimate is *higher* than September by:

0.22% for employment

2.26% for the unemployment rate

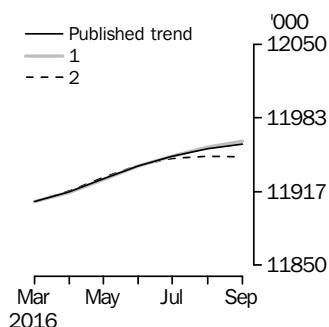
(2) The October seasonally adjusted estimate is *lower* than September by:

0.22% for employment

2.26% for the unemployment rate

The percentage changes of 0.22% and 2.26% represent the average absolute monthly percentage changes in employment and the unemployment rate respectively. Estimates in the graphs have been calculated using unrounded estimates, and may be different from, but more accurate than, rounded estimates depicted in the corresponding table.

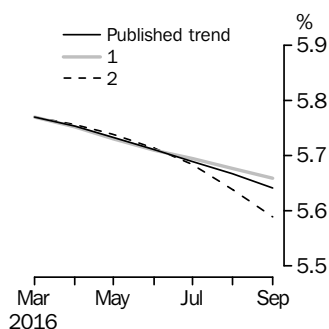
EMPLOYMENT



WHAT IF NEXT MONTH'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE IS:

	Trend as published	(1) 11 973.5 i.e. rises by 0.22%	(2) 11 920.9 i.e. falls by 0.22%
2016			
June	11 939.6	11 939.5	11 940.3
July	11 948.8	11 949.0	11 946.7
August	11 955.7	11 956.7	11 948.9
September	11 959.5	11 962.6	11 947.9

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



WHAT IF NEXT MONTH'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE IS:

	Trend as published	(1) 5.7 i.e. rises by 2.26%	(2) 5.5 i.e. falls by 2.26%
2016			
June	5.7	5.7	5.7
July	5.7	5.7	5.7
August	5.7	5.7	5.6
September	5.6	5.7	5.6

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. The full time series for estimates from this publication are also available electronically. More detailed estimates are released one week after this publication in various electronic formats – see Labour Force, Australia, Detailed – Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) and Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

2 The conceptual framework used in Australia's Labour Force Survey aligns closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of International Conferences of Labour Statisticians. Descriptions of the underlying concepts and structure of Australia's labour force statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling the estimates, are presented in Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001) which is available on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

3 The Labour Force Survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently approximately 26,000 houses, flats, etc.) and a list sample of non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers approximately 0.32% of the civilian population of Australia aged 15 years and over.

4 Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing, or self-completion online.

5 Households selected for the Labour Force Survey are interviewed each month for eight months, with one-eighth of the sample being replaced each month. The first interview is generally conducted face-to-face. Subsequent interviews are conducted by telephone (if acceptable to the respondent).

6 From December 2012 to April 2013, the ABS conducted a trial of online electronic data collection. Respondents in a single rotation group (i.e. one-eighth of the survey sample) were offered the option of self completing their labour force survey questionnaire online instead of via a face-to-face or telephone interview. From May 2013, the ABS expanded the offer of online electronic collection to 50% of each new incoming rotation group. For more information see the article in the April 2013 issue of this publication. From September 2013, online electronic collection has been offered to 100% of private dwellings in each incoming rotation group. From April 2014, 100% of private dwellings are being offered online electronic collection.

7 The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Sunday between the 5th and 11th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the reference week). Each year, to deal with operational difficulties involved with collecting and processing the Labour Force Survey around the Christmas and New Year holiday period, interviews for December start four weeks after November interviews start (i.e. between the 3rd and 9th December), and January interviews start five weeks after December interviews start. As a result, January interviewing may commence as early as the 7th or as late as the 13th, depending on the year. Occasionally, circumstances that present significant operational difficulties for survey collection can result in a change to the normal pattern for the start of interviewing.

8 Estimates from the Labour Force Survey are usually published first in this publication 39 days after the commencement of interviews for that month, with the exception of estimates for each December which are usually published 46 days after the commencement of interviews.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SCOPE OF SURVEY

9 The Labour Force Survey includes all persons aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

COVERAGE

10 In the Labour Force Survey, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling, and hence has only one chance of selection. The coverage rules are necessarily a balance between theoretical and operational considerations. Nevertheless, the chance of a person being enumerated at two separate dwellings in the survey is considered to be negligible.

POPULATION BENCHMARKS

11 The Labour Force Survey estimates are calculated in such a way as to add to independent estimates of the civilian population aged 15 years and over (population benchmarks). These population benchmarks are based on the most recently released estimates of Final, Revised and Preliminary quarterly Estimated Resident Population (ERP). For information on the methodology used to produce the ERP see Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0). Since the most recently released ERP estimates lag the current time period for Labour Force estimates by nine months, the Labour Force population benchmarks are created by projecting forward three quarters past the most recently released quarterly ERP estimates. The projection is based on the historical pattern of each population component – births, deaths, interstate migration and net overseas migration (NOM). Projected estimates of NOM are supplemented with other data sources to better forecast population changes in the short-term. The main data source is the forecasts published by the Department of Immigration & Border Protection in the publication *The Outlook for Net Overseas Migration*.

12 Commencing in March 2010, the ERP series has been revised twice-yearly, in the March and September quarter issues of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). This biannual revision cycle incorporates more up to date information available for NOM. This updated information is included in the population benchmarks used in creating the Labour Force estimates when they are rebenchmarked.

13 Every five years, the ERP series are revised to incorporate additional information available from the latest Census of Population and Housing (Census). Labour Force Survey population benchmarks, and the estimates, are revised following this five-yearly revision in the ERP. The process of incorporating the revised population benchmarks is referred to as 'rebasings'. From the January 2014 issue of this publication, labour force estimates have been compiled using population benchmarks based on the results of the 2011 Census. Revisions were made to historical Labour Force estimates from June 2006 to December 2013. In addition, estimates from July 1991 to May 2006 were revised to reflect population benchmarks based on ERP revised following the 2011 Census. The next rebasing based on the Census will be following the release of the 2016 Census-based ERP estimates, which will incorporate revisions back five years. For more information on revised ERP estimates, refer to the June 2012 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) released in December 2012.

14 In between Censuses, the ABS revises the Labour Force population benchmarks using the latest ERP according to the paragraphs above. These were introduced in the July 2010, November 2012 and April 2013 issues. The revisions planned for the October 2013, April 2014 and November 2014 issues were not implemented (see What's New in the Labour Force in the September 2013 issue and *Changes in this Issue* in the October 2014 issue of this publication). From the February 2015 issue, rebenchmarking will be undertaken quarterly in the February, May, August and November issues, apart from May 2015. For more information, refer to the article *Rebenchmarking of Labour Force Series* in the February 2015 issue of this publication.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ESTIMATION METHOD

15 The estimation method used in the Labour Force Survey is Composite Estimation, which was introduced in May 2007. In January 2014 composite estimation was applied to all estimates from July 1991 as part of the 2011 Census rebenchmarking. Composite Estimation combines data collected in the previous six months with current month's data to produce the current month's estimates, thereby exploiting the high correlation between overlapping samples across months in the Labour Force Survey. The Composite Estimator combines the previous and current months' data by applying different factors according to length of time in the survey. After these factors are applied, the seven months of data are weighted to align with current month population benchmarks. For details see Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007 (cat. no. 6292.0).

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES

16 From April 1986, the definition of employed persons was changed to include persons who worked without pay between 1 and 14 hours per week in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers). For further information, see paragraphs 22 and 23 of the Explanatory Notes in the February 2003 issue of Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6203.0).

17 The ABS introduced telephone interviewing into the Labour Force Survey in August 1996. Implementation was phased in for each new sample group from August 1996 to February 1997. During the period of implementation, the new method produced different estimates than would have been obtained under the old methodology. The effect dissipated over the final months of implementation and was no longer discernible from February 1997. The estimates for February 1997 and onwards are directly comparable to estimates for periods prior to August 1996. For further details, see the feature article in the June 1997 issue of Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6203.0).

18 From April 2001 the Labour Force Survey was conducted using a redesigned questionnaire containing additional data items and some minor definitional changes. The definition of unemployed persons was changed to include all persons who were waiting to start work and were available to start in the reference week. This change was introduced in February 2004, when historical unit record data were revised from April 2001 to January 2004. This revision created a small trend break at April 2001 in unemployed persons and unemployment rate series. For further details, see Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2003 (cat. no. 6292.0), released in December 2003. From July 2014 the Labour Force Survey questionnaire was further redesigned and definitional changes made to active job search steps and duration of job search. For further details, see the Glossary and Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, June 2014 (cat. no. 6292.0), released in October 2014.

19 Core labour force series were revised in April 2001 for the period April 1986 to March 2001 for the remaining definitional changes introduced with the redesigned questionnaire, to reduce the impact of the changes on labour force series. For further details, see Information Paper: Implementing the Redesign Labour Force Survey Questionnaire (cat. no. 6295.0) and the 2004 issue of Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey (cat. no. 6232.0).

20 In May 2007, an improved method of estimation, known as composite estimation, was introduced into the Labour Force Survey. In introducing this change, the ABS revised unit record data from April 2001 to April 2007 based on the new estimation method. No change was identified in the trend breaks in the unemployed persons and unemployment rate series which arose with the introduction of a redesigned survey form in April 2001 (as noted above in paragraph 18). In January 2014 composite estimation was applied to all estimates from July 1991 as part of the 2011 Census rebenchmarking. For further details, see Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007 (cat. no. 6292.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES

continued

21 As one of a range of ABS savings initiatives for the 2008–09 financial year, there was a 24% reduction in the LFS sample size for the period July 2008 to August 2009, relative to the June 2008 sample size. The sample reduction was reversed from September 2009 to December 2009, with December 2009 estimates being the first produced under the fully reinstated sample.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLE

22 The current Labour Force Survey sample has been selected using information collected in the 2011 Census of Population and Housing.

23 The sample was introduced over four months – May 2013 to August 2013. Two rotation groups (i.e. one-quarter of the survey sample) were introduced each month. During the sample phase-in, the increased sample rotation had an impact on the quality of estimates. Movement standard errors increased by approximately 10%, representing, for example, an increase on the standard error on the Australian monthly change in employment for May 2013 from 27,000 to approximately 29,700.

24 Due to the use of composite estimation, there was a marginal impact on the quality of level estimates. Gross Flows analysis were impacted by the sample phase-in with between 60% to 70% of the sample available for matching between the current and previous months instead of the usual 80%. After full transition to the new sample, the quality of level and movement estimates is at the level designed for under the 2011 sample design and are of similar quality as the 2006 sample design. For further details, see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (cat. no. 6269.0) released on 30 May 2013.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

25 Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error.

26 Sampling error occurs because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. One measure of the likely difference resulting from not including all dwellings in the survey is given by the standard error. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Standard errors of key estimates for the latest month and of movements since the previous month of these estimates are shown in the standard errors section of this publication. Standard errors for other estimates and other movements may be calculated by using the spreadsheet contained in Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001) which is available free of charge on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

27 Non-sampling error arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. Non-sampling error also arises because information cannot be obtained from all persons selected in the survey. The Labour Force Survey receives a high level of co-operation from individuals in selected dwellings, with the average response rate over the last year being 93%. See Glossary for definition of response rate.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION

28 Any original time series can be thought of as a combination of three broad and distinctly different types of behaviour, each representing the impact of certain types of real world events on the information being collected: systematic calendar related events, short-term irregular fluctuations and long-term cyclical behaviour. A multiplicative decomposition model is applied in the seasonal adjustment of Labour Force Time Series, where the original time series (O) is considered as the product of the underlying trend (T), a systematic calendar related or seasonal component (S) and an irregular component (I). This can be expressed as $O = T \times S \times I$. The contributions of each of these

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION *continued*

behaviours varies from series to series, as well as throughout time for a given series, depending on the nature of the interactions of real world events and the data of interest.

29 Seasonal adjustment is a statistical technique that attempts to measure and remove the effects of systematic calendar related patterns including seasonal variation to reveal how a series changes from period to period. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. This means that month-to-month movements of the seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour.

30 The Labour Force Survey uses the concurrent seasonal adjustment method to derive seasonal factors. Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses data up to the current month to estimate seasonal factors for the current and all previous months. This process can result in revisions each month to estimates for earlier periods. However, in most instances, the only noticeable revisions will be to the seasonally adjusted estimates for the previous month and one year prior to the current month. From the March 2015 issue of this publication, the effects of supplementary surveys are removed prior to the estimation of seasonal factors for key Labour Force series from February 1978 onwards. While this methodology has addressed short term volatility in the seasonally adjusted series arising from changes to the timing and content of the supplementary survey program, in general prior corrections and resulting changed seasonal patterns can be identified and measured to a more reliable degree of certainty after three successive observations (in this case after three years). For further details refer to the October and December 2014 issues of this publication.

31 The revision properties of the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates can be improved by the use of Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) modelling. ARIMA modelling relies on the characteristics of the series being analysed to project future period data. The projected values are temporary, intermediate values, that are only used internally to improve the estimation of the seasonal factors. The projected data do not affect the original estimates and are discarded at the end of the seasonal adjustment process. The Labour Force Survey uses an ARIMA model for the majority of the individual time series. The ARIMA model is assessed as part of the annual reanalysis. For further details, see the feature article in the October 2004 issue of *Australian Economic Indicators* (cat. no. 1350.0).

32 Seasonal adjustment is able to remove the effect of events which occur at the same time in the survey every year. However, there are some events, like holidays, which are not always at the same time in the survey cycle or which are not at the same time across Australia. The effects of these types of events on Labour Force Survey estimates cannot in all cases be removed, because the pattern of their effects cannot be determined. However, two events for which adjustment is made in the seasonally adjusted series are the January interview start date and the timing of Easter. For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics* (cat. no. 6292.0) released in December 2003.

33 While seasonal factors for the complete time series are estimated each month, they will continue to be reviewed annually at a more detailed level to take into account each additional year's original data. This annual review will not normally result in significant changes to published estimates. The review is usually conducted early each year with the results released in this publication shortly thereafter.

34 The smoothing of seasonally adjusted series to produce 'trend' series reduces the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted series. These trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to all months except the last six. The last six monthly trend estimates are obtained by applying

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION *continued*

surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series. Trend estimates are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of a series over time.

35 While this smoothing technique enables estimates to be produced for the latest month, it does result in revisions in addition to those caused by the revision of seasonally adjusted estimates. Generally, revisions due to the use of surrogates of the Henderson average become smaller, and after three months have a negligible impact on the series.

36 Trend estimates are published for the Northern Territory in table 10 and for the Australian Capital Territory in table 11. Unadjusted series for the two Territories have shown, historically, a high degree of variability, which can lead to considerable revisions to the seasonally adjusted estimates each month when seasonal factors are estimated. For this reason, seasonally adjusted estimates are not currently published for the two Territories. In addition, caution should be exercised in the interpretation of trend estimates for the two Territories, particularly for the three most recent months, where revisions may be relatively large.

37 For further information, see *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series – Monitoring Trends* (cat. no. 1349.0) or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on (02) 6252 6345 or email time.series.analysis@abs.gov.au.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

38 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications and other data products that are available free of charge from the ABS website:

- Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide (cat. no. 6103.0)
- Labour Force, Australia, Detailed (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)
- Labour Force, Australia, Detailed Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003)
- Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001)
- Labour force, Australia - Rebenchmarked Estimates (cat. no. 6202.0.55.003)
- Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
- Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)
- Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0)
- Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6203.0)
- Information Paper: Outcomes of the Labour Household Surveys Content Review (cat. no. 6107.0)
- Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey (cat. no. 6232.0)
- Information Paper: Regional Labour Force Statistics (cat. no. 6262.0)
- Information Paper: Labour Force Sample Design (cat. no. 6269.0)
- Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics (cat. no. 6292.0)
- Information Paper: Expansion of Hours Worked Estimates from the Labour Force Survey (cat. no. 6290.0.55.001)

39 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the website which details products to be released in the week ahead.

DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

40 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available. Inquiries should be made to the Labour Force contact officer on (02) 6252 6525, email labourforce@abs.gov.au or to any ABS office.

EFFECTS OF ROUNDING

41 Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Estimates of movement shown in this publication are obtained by taking the difference of unrounded estimates. The movement estimate is then rounded. Where a discrepancy occurs between the reported movement and the difference of the rounded estimates, the reported movement will be more accurate.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

42 SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Definition</i>
'000	thousands
%	percentage
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
CAI	computer assisted interviewing
cat. no.	catalogue number
Civ. pop.	civilian population
ERP	estimated resident population
Emp. to pop. ratio	employment to population ratio
f/t	full time
LFS	Labour Force Survey
NILF	not in the Labour Force
Part. rate	participation rate
p/t	part time
pts	percentage points
Seas adj.	seasonally adjusted
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
Unemp. rate	unemployment rate

STANDARD ERRORS

STANDARD ERRORS

The estimates in this publication are based on information gained from the occupants of a sample survey of dwellings. Because the entire population is not surveyed, the published original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are subject to sampling error. The most common way of quantifying such sampling error is to calculate the standard error for the published estimate or statistic. For more information, see paragraphs 25 to 27 of the Explanatory Notes.

LEVEL ESTIMATES

To illustrate, let us say the published level estimate for employed persons aged 15–19 years is 700,000 and the associated standard error is 9,000. The standard error is then used to interpret the level estimate of 700,000. For instance, the standard error of 9,000 indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real value falls within the range 691,000 to 709,000 ($700,000 \pm 9,000$)
- There are approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the real value falls within the range 682,000 to 718,000 ($700,000 \pm 18,000$).

The real value in this case is the result we would obtain if we could enumerate the total population.

The following table shows the standard errors for this month's level estimates.

										AUSTRALIA		
											
										Males	Females	Persons

STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

MOVEMENT ESTIMATES

The following example illustrates how to use the standard error to interpret a movement estimate. Let us say that one month the published level estimate for females employed part-time in Australia is 1,890,000; the next month the published level estimate is 1,900,000 and the associated standard error for the movement estimate is 11,900. The standard error is then used to interpret the published movement estimate of 10,000. For instance, the standard error of 11,900 indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real movement between the two months falls within the range – 1,900 to 21,900 (10,000 + or – 11,900)
- There are approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the real movement falls within the range – 13,800 to 33,800 (10,000 + or – 23,800).

The following table shows the standard errors for this month's movement estimates.

										AUSTRALIA		
										Males	Females	Persons
Aged 15 years and over												
Employed												
Full time	'000	14.9	12.2	9.2	3.8	6.4	1.7	1.8	1.8	18.4	13.7	23.4
Part time	'000	10.1	8.6	5.9	2.9	4.4	1.3	0.9	1.1	9.0	12.9	15.7
Total	'000	18.3	15.1	12.7	5.5	8.5	2.2	2.0	2.1	20.5	19.1	29.2
Unemployed												
Looking for f/t work	'000	8.7	7.7	7.6	3.4	5.0	1.2	0.7	1.1	11.7	9.6	15.3
Looking for p/t work	'000	5.9	5.4	4.3	1.9	3.3	0.8	0.4	0.8	6.3	7.6	9.9
Total	'000	10.6	9.4	8.9	3.9	6.0	1.4	0.8	1.3	13.3	12.3	18.4
Labour force	'000	18.8	15.6	13.5	5.9	8.9	2.3	2.1	2.2	21.2	19.6	30.2
Not in labour force	'000	18.3	15.3	14.2	5.9	9.3	2.2	2.1	2.4	18.4	22.2	30.0
Unemployment rate												
Looking for f/t work	pts	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2
Looking for p/t work	pts	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.3
Total	pts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Participation rate	pts	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Aged 15–19 years												
Employed												
Full time	'000	2.3	1.8	1.8	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.2	2.6	3.7
Part time	'000	4.1	3.4	2.6	1.2	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	4.4	4.9	6.1
Total	'000	4.5	3.6	3.0	1.3	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	5.0	5.2	6.8
Unemployed												
Looking for f/t work	'000	2.9	2.2	2.4	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	3.8	3.0	4.8
Looking for p/t work	'000	3.5	3.2	2.9	1.2	2.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	4.3	4.3	6.1
Total	'000	4.6	4.0	3.9	1.6	2.5	0.7	0.4	0.7	5.8	5.2	7.8
Labour force	'000	4.8	3.9	3.2	1.4	2.2	0.7	0.5	0.6	5.4	5.5	7.3
Not in labour force	'000	6.0	4.8	3.9	1.8	2.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	7.0	6.6	9.2
Unemployment rate												
Looking for f/t work	pts	5.1	6.3	5.2	8.0	7.2	8.8	4.6	15.1	3.2	4.8	2.7
Looking for p/t work	pts	1.9	2.1	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.5	5.5	5.1	1.7	1.3	1.1
Total	pts	1.9	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.6	3.8	4.9	1.5	1.4	1.0
Participation rate	pts	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	2.0	3.2	2.6	0.7	0.8	0.5
Unemployment to population ratio – looking for f/t work	pts	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.3

GLOSSARY

Actively looked for work	<p>Actively looked for work includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ written, telephoned or applied to an employer for work; ■ had an interview with an employer for work; ■ answered an advertisement for a job; ■ checked or registered with an employment agency; ■ taken steps to purchase or start your own business; ■ advertised or tendered for work; and ■ contacted friends or relatives in order to obtain work.
Actual hours of work	<p>Actual hours of work refers to a specified reference period (e.g. a week) and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ hours actually worked during normal periods of work; ■ time spent in addition to hours worked during normal periods of work (including overtime); ■ time spent at the place of work on activities such as the preparation of the workplace, repairs and maintenance, preparation and cleaning of tools, and the preparation of receipts, time sheets and reports; ■ time spent at the place of work waiting or standing by due to machinery or process breakdown, accident, lack of supplies, power or internet access, etc; ■ time corresponding to short rest periods (resting time) including tea and coffee breaks or prayer breaks; ■ travel time connected to work (excluding commuting time); and ■ training and skills enhancement related to the job or employer. <p>Excluded are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ hours paid for but not worked, such as paid annual leave, public holidays or paid sick leave; ■ meal breaks (e.g. lunch breaks); ■ paid and unpaid time 'on call'; ■ time spent on travel to and from work when no productive activity for the job is performed (e.g. commuting time); and ■ time off during working hours to attend outside educational activities, even if it is authorised, e.g. those not connected to the job or employer. <p>For multiple job holders the LFS collects a separate measure of actual hours worked in main job and in all jobs.</p>
Attending full time education	Persons aged 15-24 years enrolled at secondary or high school or enrolled as a full time student at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week.
Attending school	Persons aged 15-19 years enrolled at secondary or high school in the reference week.
Attending tertiary educational institution full time	Persons aged 15-24 years enrolled full time at a TAFE college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week, except those persons aged 15-19 years who were still attending school.
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.
Composite Estimation	The estimation methodology used in the Labour Force Survey. Composite Estimation uses sample responses from nearby months as well as from the reference month to derive estimates for the reference month. This approach achieves gains in efficiency by exploiting the high similarity between the responses provided by the same respondent in previous months. For details see <i>Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics</i> , 2007 (cat. no. 6292.0).
Employed	All persons aged 15 years and over who met one of the following criteria during the

GLOSSARY *continued*

Employed <i>continued</i>	<p>reference week:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business or on a farm (employees and owner managers of incorporated or unincorporated enterprises). ■ Worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (contributing family workers). ■ Were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or ■ away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or ■ away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or ■ on strike or locked out; or ■ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job. ■ Were owner managers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
Employed full-time	Includes employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.
Employed part-time	Includes employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.
Employment to population ratio	For any group, the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.
Estimated resident population (ERP)	Estimated resident population (ERP), is Australia's official measure of the population of Australia and is based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality, citizenship or legal status, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for fewer than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for fewer than 12 months. Refer to Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).
Flow estimates	Flow estimates are a measure of activity over a given period. For example, monthly hours worked in all jobs is a measure of the total number of hours worked in a calendar month.
Gross flows	<p>The matching of respondents who report in consecutive months enables analysis of the transition of individuals between the different labour force status classifications, referred to as the matched sample. The transition counts between the different labour force status classifications from one point in time to the next are commonly referred to as gross flows.</p> <p>The figures presented in gross flows are presented in original terms only and do not align with published labour force estimates. The gross flows figures are derived from the matched sample between consecutive months, which after taking account of the sample rotation and varying non-response in each month is approximately 80 percent of the sample.</p> <p>Caution should be exercised when analysing these gross flows data due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the figures presented sum to approximately 80 percent of the population values as the gross flows data are based on the matched sample only; ■ there is no adjustment applied to account for changes due to seasonal patterns (referred to commonly as seasonal adjustment); and ■ the estimates of relative sizes of each transition class are subject to bias due to the matched sample being a non-representative sample.
Labour force	For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Labour force status	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
Long-term unemployed	The number of persons unemployed for 52 weeks or over.
Long-term unemployment ratio	The number of long-term unemployed persons, expressed as a percentage of the total unemployed population.
Market sector	The market sector is an industry grouping comprising the following industries: Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Mining; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, water and waste services; Construction; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation and food services; Transport, postal and warehousing; Information media and telecommunications; Finance and insurance services; Rental, hiring and real estate services; Professional, scientific and technical services; Administrative and support services; Arts and recreation services; and Other services. Refer to Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 5216.0).
Non-market Sector	The non-market sector is an industry grouping comprising the following industries: Education and training; Public administration & safety; and Health care and social assistance. Refer to Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 5216.0).
Monthly hours worked in all jobs	<p>Monthly hours worked in all jobs measures the total number of actual hours worked by employed persons in a calendar month. It differs from the actual hours worked estimates (and the usual hours worked estimates) since these refer only to the hours worked in the reference week.</p> <p>The methodology used to produce monthly hours worked in all jobs means that these are synthetic estimates. Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates of monthly hours worked in all jobs are available for the period July 1978 onwards.</p> <p>Further information on the methodology used to produce the monthly hours worked in all jobs estimates is available on the ABS website in <i>Information Paper: Expansion of Hours Worked Estimates from the Labour Force Survey</i> (cat. no. 6290.0.55.001).</p> <p>Actual and usual hours worked cannot be aggregated across time to produce either quarterly or annual estimates as they relate to only a single week in the month. In contrast, monthly hours worked in all jobs estimates are a true monthly measure, and may be aggregated across time to produce both quarterly and annual estimates.</p>
Not in labour force	Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined. They include people who undertook unpaid household duties or other voluntary work only, were retired, voluntarily inactive and those permanently unable to work.
Participation rate	For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.
Response rate	The number of fully responding dwellings expressed as a percentage of the total number of dwellings excluding sample loss. Examples of sample loss include: dwellings where all persons are out of scope and/or coverage; vacant dwellings; dwellings under construction; dwellings converted to non-dwellings; derelict dwellings; and demolished dwellings.
Seasonally adjusted series	A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See Explanatory Notes for more detail.
Stock estimates	Stock estimates are a measure of certain attributes at a point in time and can be thought of as stocktakes. For example, the total number of employed persons is an account of the number of people who were considered employed in the Labour Force Survey reference week.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Trend series	A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See Explanatory Notes for more detail.
Underemployment rate (proportion of labour force)	The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
Underemployment ratio (proportion of employed)	The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of total employed persons.
Underemployed workers	<p>Employed persons aged 15 years and over who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ persons employed part time who want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey; or ■ persons employed full time who worked part time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people wanted to work full time in the reference week and would have been available to do so.
Underutilisation rate	The sum of the number of persons unemployed and the number of persons in underemployment, expressed as a proportion of the labour force.
Unemployed	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ had actively looked for full time or part time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or ■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.
Unemployed looked for full time work	<p>Unemployed persons who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ actively looked for full time work; or ■ were waiting to start a new full time job.
Unemployed looked for only part time work	<p>Unemployed persons who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ actively looked for part time work only; or ■ were waiting to start a new part time job.
Unemployment rate	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.
Usual hours of work	Usual hours of work refers to a typical period rather than the hours worked in a specified reference period. The concept of usual hours applies both to persons at work and to persons temporarily absent from work, and is defined as the hours worked during a typical week or day. Actual hours worked (for a specific reference period) may differ from usual hours worked due to illness, vacation, strike, overtime work, a change of job, or similar reasons.

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